



Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1955

VOL. XIII, NO. 7, PAGES 157-180

SCHOOL AID

**Education Needs May Ignite
Hot Fight in Congress**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

CLASSROOM LOBBIES

NARROW MARGINS
IN THE HOUSE

STATE SCHOOL NEEDS

CONTENTS

COMING UP IN CONGRESS

School Aid	157
Fact Sheet	159
Problems, Proposals	161

PRESSES ON CONGRESS

School-Aid Bloc	162
Group Lineup	163
Lobbyist Registrations	165

POLITICAL NOTES

Third Party?	166
Second Term Talk	166
Political Briefs	166
State Roundup	166
Convention Dates	167

AROUND THE CAPITOL

Nominations	169
Confirmation	169
Hoover Commission Report	168
Matusow Testimony	168
Executive Briefs	168
Congressional Briefs	169

FLOOR ACTION

Congressional Pay	170
Reciprocal Trade	170
Durum Wheat	171
House Vote Switches	174

VOTES

House	172
Congressional Pay	172
Reciprocal Trade	172

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

Committee Calendar	177
Action	175
Television Study	175
Increase FHA Insurance	175
Cotton Acreage	175
Un-American Activities	175
Atomic Development	176
Statehood	176
Congressional Directories	176
Secret Sessions	176
Hearings	176
Saline Waters	176

Economic Report

Reclamation	177
Atomic Energy	178
Price Supports	178
Reserve Forces	178
Military Pay	178
Surplus Property	178
Antitrust Damages	179
Asian Assistance	179
School Construction	179
Wage Increase Proposals	179
Federal Highway Aid	180
<u>Assignments</u>	180

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

Bills Acted On	A-67
Bills Introduced	A-68

CQ FEATURES

Congressional Quiz	ii
Capitol Quotes	171
Congressional Boxscore	iii

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

iv

COPYRIGHT 1955 BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference On Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060



Congressional Quiz

1. Q--I understand there is a renewed drive this year to obtain statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Haven't these territories been pushing for statehood for a long time?

A--Petitions for Hawaiian statehood were first submitted to Congress in 1903; Alaskan statehood bills have been introduced since 1916. Congress first actually voted on Hawaiian statehood in 1947, and on Alaskan statehood in 1950.

2. Q--How did the statehood issue fare in the last Congress?

A--A bill to grant statehood to Hawaii was passed by the House on March 10, 1953. The Senate amended the bill to grant statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii, and passed the bill as amended on April 1, 1954. The House Rules Committee blocked efforts for a Senate-House conference on this amended bill, and the measure died with the end of the 83rd Congress.

3. Q--Some persons have opposed granting statehood to Alaska on ground that its population is too small. If granted statehood, would Alaska be the least populous state ever admitted to the union?

A--No. Alaska's population in 1954 was estimated at 171,000, excluding military personnel. Illinois had a population of only 34,621 when it was admitted in 1818. When Nevada was granted statehood in 1864, its population was 40,000. Twenty-five other states had populations of less than 171,000 when they were admitted.

4. Q--What territory is the U.S. specifically pledged to defend, under its mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China?

A--The treaty pledges the U.S. and Nationalist China to protect Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, "and such other territories as may be

determined by mutual agreement." However, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its report on the treaty, said any extension of the treaty area should be undertaken only with "the mutual agreement" of two thirds of the Senate.

5. Q--I've seen references in the Congressional Record to a "clean bill." What does that mean?

A--Frequently, after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure. This "clean bill" will be introduced under his own name and will be given a new number.

6. Q--I see that another bill designed to give home rule to the District of Columbia has been introduced in the 84th Congress. Did the District ever have its own government?

A--Yes. Until 1871, the District was governed by a mayor and city council. In that year, Congress instituted a territorial form of government, providing for a governor, board of public works, and an 11-member legislative council, all appointed by the President. In addition, a second legislative body and a delegate to Congress were elected by the voters of the District. In 1874, Congress abolished the office of governor and substituted a temporary form of commission rule. Finally, on June 11, 1878, the so-called "Organic Act" was passed which established the District as a municipal corporation managed by three Commissioners appointed by the President. Under this law, which is still in force, all laws for the District are enacted by Congress, and legislation must first win the approval of the Senate and House District Committees.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1), (2), (3) 111; (4) 146; (5) 151; (6) 155.

Copyright 1955, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights also are reserved. Subscription rates are scaled from \$50 a year (a public service rate without editorial rights) through \$1,000 a year, and are based on membership and/or circulation. Rates will be furnished on request. Additional single copies sell for \$1. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, District of Columbia.



Coming Up in Congress

SCHOOL AID

President Eisenhower's Message on Education

May Touch Off Hot Fight in 84th Congress

President Eisenhower's special message on school needs came to a Congress already alerted to the problem and most of its complexities.

Some 40 national organizations, led by the powerful National Education Association, have joined in an effort to get emergency federal aid for the lagging school construction program. As one official explained the coalition:

"With one out of every five children going to school in a firetrap, and one in 10 in a building more than 50 years old; with classes crowded beyond efficient teaching limits and juvenile delinquency on the increase, this isn't the time to quibble over details."

There's broad agreement concerning the nature of the present school crisis. A shortage of more than 300,000 classrooms generally is acknowledged, a 720,000-room shortage by 1960 has been forecast, and the supply of teachers falls far short of the demand. Although the federal government spends more than \$1 billion a year on education, through programs such as those for the GI Bill of Rights, vocational training, and school lunches, there is no comprehensive federal aid program for school needs.

Mr. Eisenhower's school-aid message, delivered Feb. 8, called for a program of federal, state and local spending of \$7 billion in the next three years for school buildings. About \$1,120,000,000 would come from the federal government, all but \$220 million of which would be repaid to the Treasury. (For highlights and text of the message, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 142ff.)

OTHER ISSUES

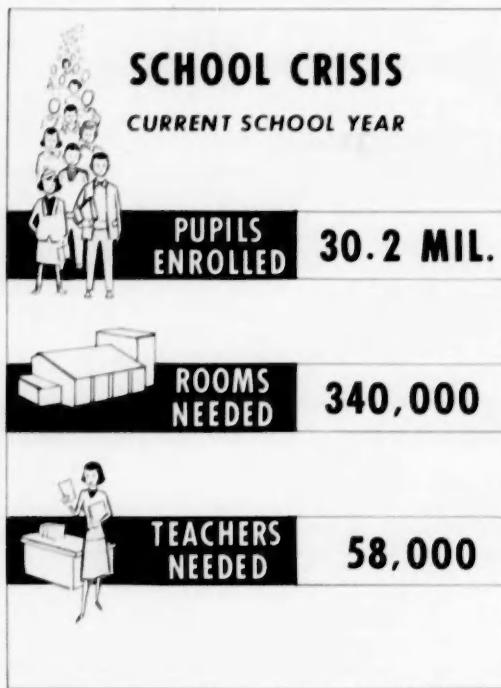
But the proposal for federal aid is only part of the issue. Congressional debates have revealed a feeling that federal control may follow federal aid to schools. State and local governments have been accused of failing to use all of their resources to solve their own educational problems. But the biggest stumbling block in 1955 may well be the segregation issue. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 160.)

Following the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, some Southern states took steps to circumvent the ruling by providing for a private system of schools. In consequence, opponents of segregation will seek to amend any federal aid-to-education proposal to bar funds to states permitting segregation in their schools.

Such a maneuver, if successful, might kill school aid legislation. Congressmen opposed to any form of federal aid would be joined by those favoring aid but opposed to federal interference with segregation practices. Among the latter are some of the strongest advocates of early and large-scale federal grants for school construction.

CONTROVERSY COMING

If the segregation issue fails to develop, chances are good that Congress will enact some form of aid program, but there will be controversy in abundance before its form and scope are determined. Granting broad agreement that a need exists, there is still a wide gulf between those who favor a big program now and those who hope to confine federal aid to a minimum.



President Eisenhower, who originally favored waiting until after the White House conference on education (scheduled for November, 1955) before proposing any program, is now backing action during the present session. But his proposals are not likely to satisfy the broad coalition of pressure groups beseeching Congress for a major aid program.

Several school-aid bills already have been introduced, and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee completed hearings on five of them Jan. 31. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 127.) One bill (S 5) proposed spending of \$500 million a year for two years. Another, a "ceiling unlimited" bill (S 686) sponsored by 24 Senators, would direct Congress to appropriate for school construction as much as is needed for as many years as necessary.

OIL FOR EDUCATION

Alabama Democrat Lister Hill, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee, also has re-introduced his "oil-for-education" proposal (S 772), which was approved by the Senate on a vote of 45-37 in 1953 but was eliminated in conference. Hill's original proposal was made as an amendment to a bill establishing federal control over the outer continental shelf and its oil and other mineral deposits. The amendment dedicated the revenues from these deposits to meeting the costs of national defense during emergencies, but otherwise to a program of grants-in-aid for education. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 159.)

In addition to the 45 Senators who voted for the Hill amendment in 1953, another five announced themselves in favor of it, and of these 50, 43 are still in the Senate.

Thirty of them are among the 35 co-sponsors of the Hill bill this year. Of the 37 who voted "Nay" in 1953 and four others who announced their opposition, 33 are still in the Senate. So the "oil-for-education" proposal may have another chance.

Backers of a big federal program are less sanguine about their chances in the House, where Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) is said to be cool on the subject. Proponents are arguing that Democrats can make political hay by putting over a bigger and better program than the one backed by the President. To escape a White House veto, any program probably would have to be a compromise.

School Needs

The rapidly rising birthrate, the sharp increase in pupil enrollment, and the shortage of classrooms and teachers have combined to produce a national headache.

There are 30.2 million pupils in U.S. elementary and secondary schools for the 1954-55 school year, according to the National Education Association. This represents an increase of 1.3 million pupils over last year. Crowded conditions force 2.3 percent of the students to attend school on a part-time basis. (For state figures, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 161.)

A report by the U.S. Office of Education shows that in the fall of 1954 there were 2.6 million pupils "in excess" of normal school building capacity in the United States. About 9 percent of all pupils were being accommodated in makeshift or improvised quarters.

CLASSROOM SHORTAGE

Nationwide, there's a shortage of more than 300,000 classrooms at all levels. Elementary grades in particular are squeezed. NEA estimates that on a 30-pupil classroom basis, 32 states need another 46,841 elementary classrooms right now. But construction is way behind. According to the Office of Education, the total number of new classrooms at all levels which are scheduled to be completed this year in 48 states is 60,005, far from enough to meet current classroom shortages. An additional 58,017 teachers are also needed in 1955, according to the NEA.

While school needs are essentially a state and local community problem, the federal government has played a major role in promoting education. In fiscal 1953, federal spending for education in the states totaled \$1.2 billion. The bulk of the federal funds -- \$725.6 million -- went for education of veterans. Other major items were support of land-grant colleges, vocational education, and payments to the states for school construction and maintenance in federally affected school districts.

Some Members of Congress say the government should do more to help support the nation's schools. Grants-in-aid for school construction throughout the nation is the most frequent proposal. Legislation favorably reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in 1954 and re-introduced this year would provide an additional \$250 million a year for two years in payments for school construction, under a formula based on school-age population and per capita income in each state.

Fact Sheet

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION BACKGROUND

Legislative Background

Legislative milestones in development of federal aid to education:

1787 -- In the Northwest Ordinance, Congress made the following policy declaration: "...religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

1862 -- Morrill Act provided for grants of federal land to each state for establishment of colleges specializing in the subjects of agriculture and mechanical arts. These became known as "land-grant colleges."

1867 -- Congress established an independent federal "Department of Education." Its name officially changed to U.S. Office of Education after 1929. It was part of the Interior Department from 1869-1939, then transferred to the Federal Security Agency, which in turn became the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953.

1917 -- Smith-Hughes Act set up the first program of federal grants-in-aid to promote vocational education in the public schools. Funds were provided for courses and teacher training in the fields of agriculture, home economics, distributive occupations, trades and industries.

1930's -- Various federal emergency agencies set up during the depression years engaged in educational activities as part of the relief program. For example, the Public Works Administration made loans and grants for school construction, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration developed adult education and nursery school programs.

1940 -- Lanham Act authorized federal aid to local governments for construction, maintenance and operation of facilities, including schools. Aid was channeled to communities with population swollen by increased federal activities.

1944 -- The Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights) set up a program of educational benefits for World War II veterans (later extended to veterans of the Korean fighting) which was unprecedented in scope.

1946 -- National School Lunch Act authorized aid in the form of funds and food to states for use in serving hot lunches to school children.

1950 -- P L 874 authorized federal payments for maintenance and operating costs of schools overburdened by increased enrollment resulting from federal activities and deprived of local revenues because of the tax-exempt status of federal property. (This program was extended by P L 248, 83rd Congress, until June 30, 1956.) Another statute, P L 815, authorized grants to states for construction of schools in federally affected areas. (This program was extended by P L 731, 83rd Congress, through fiscal 1957.)

1954 -- P L 530 authorized the President to hold a White House Conference on Education before Nov. 30, 1955, and authorized \$1 million for preparatory education conferences in the states. P L 532 established a nine-member National Advisory Committee on Education.

Unsuccessful Proposals

These controversial education proposals have been debated and put to a vote, but so far have failed to win Congressional approval:

1948 -- A bill (S 472) to appropriate \$300 million a year for federal grants in aid to states for educational costs was passed by the Senate on a 58-22 roll call. Debate on the bill centered on the

fact that church and private schools could get some of the federal funds. An amendment to bar such use of federal money was rejected, however, on a 5-80 roll call, with four of the five supporters Southern Democrats. The bill was not cleared by the House Education and Labor Committee.

1949 -- A bill (S 246) similar to S 472 again was passed by the Senate on a 58-15 roll call, but again was blocked by the House. Another bill (HR 4643), introduced by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in the 84th Congress, would have restricted the use of federal education grants to tax-supported schools (thus ruling out religious and private schools). The Barden bill, which also was blocked in Committee, was attacked as anti-Catholic. Francis Cardinal Spellman called Barden a "new apostle of bigotry." Cardinal Spellman also accused Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of "anti-Catholic" bias because she wrote in her newspaper column that "we do not want to see public education connected with religious control of the schools." She denied any anti-Catholic bias.

1951 -- Rep. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), now a Senator, offered an amendment to the pending "tidelands" oil bill to give the federal government control of the offshore lands and to put income from the mineral leases into a fund for aid to schools. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

1952 -- Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) introduced an amendment to specify that federal income from offshore lands would be used for national defense or public schools. The amendment was tabled by a 47-36 roll-call vote. Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) made the tabling motion. Democrats split 20 for, 25 against tabling, while Republicans were 27 for, 11 against. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) argued that the proceeds from the oil lands would "go a long way toward increasing the educational opportunities" of the people. Holland said the amendment didn't belong in a submerged oil lands bill.

1953 -- Two submerged oil lands bills became law, but neither had an oil-for-education provision. One bill (HR 5134-P L 212), placed submerged lands far off U.S. shores under federal control. The Senate agreed, by a 45-37 roll call, to include the Hill amendment earmarking revenues as grants-in-aid for education. Republicans split 11 for, 30 against, while Democrats voted 34 for, seven against the amendment. The oil-for-education amendment was deleted in conference. The other "tidelands" bill (HR 4198-P L 31), which gave the states claim to submerged lands within their traditional boundaries, carried no oil-for-education provision. During Senate action, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to earmark revenues for aid to education was rejected on a 26-58 roll call, with five Republicans for, 39 against, and 20 Democrats for and 19 against. A similar oil-for-education amendment by Lehman was rejected on a 30-60 roll call.

1954 -- Sen. Hill and 33 co-sponsors introduced a bill (S 2763) that would have provided that revenues from submerged lands be used as grants in aid for education. No action was taken on S 2763.

Legislative Outlook

Some 40 federal aid-to-education bills had been introduced in the 84th Congress as of Feb. 14. The following were representative:

HR 14, 15 -- Reps. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), and Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.), respectively; Jan. 5. Authorize such appropriations as may be necessary in fiscal 1956 and the five succeeding years for flat grant payments to states for school construction to make facilities adequate to needs.

HR 44 -- Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.); Jan. 5. Provide \$500 million in fiscal 1955 and in each of the two succeeding fiscal

years to help states acquire and construct plant facilities such as land, buildings and machinery needed for public schools.

HR 764 -- Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.); Jan. 5. Provide \$250 million in each of the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 for emergency federal aid to states for construction of school facilities "urgently needed because of overcrowding." (See chart, p. 3, columns 8 and 9.)

HR 2857 -- Rep. John Lesinski (D Mich.); Jan. 24. Set up a program of federal loans to aid states and local communities in building schools and appropriate \$3 billion for this purpose, with each loan bearing interest at the rate of 1 percent a year and having a maximum maturity of 30 years.

S 5 -- Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 29 co-sponsors; Jan. 6. Appropriate \$500 million each for fiscal 1956 and 1957 for emergency federal grants-in-aid, based on per capita income and school population, for construction of "urgently needed" school facilities.

S 296 -- Sen. William Langer (R N.D.); Jan. 10. Appropriate \$50 million for a revolving fund to provide loans to individuals to help them obtain a college or university education.

S 686 -- Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and 23 co-sponsors; Jan. 24. Appropriate such funds as may be necessary "for such fiscal years as may be determined by the Congress" for grants-in-aid to the states for public school construction, with allocation of the funds based on a formula taking into account the number of school students and the per capita income of the state as compared to the national per capita average.

S 772 -- Sen. Hill and 35 co-sponsors; Jan. 27. Provide that revenues from undersea oil and gas deposits of the Outer Continental Shelf be used as grants-in-aid for primary, secondary and higher education.

S 968 -- Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and 17 GOP co-sponsors; Feb. 8. (Bill embodies President Eisenhower's aid-to-education program as outlined in his Feb. 8 message to Congress. Similar House bills are HR 3770, 3812, 3824.) Appropriate \$750 million for federal purchase of school bonds, provide for federal support of a school-building lease-purchase program, appropriate \$200 million for grants-in-aid to poor school districts over a three-year period, and appropriate \$20 million for grants to help pay administrative costs of state education programs.

Opinions on Education

This is what Administration and Congressional leaders in the field of education have been saying about the growing school problem:

President Eisenhower -- "The latest information...indicates that there is a deficit of more than 300,000 classrooms, a legacy--in part--of the years of war and defense mobilization when construction had to be curtailed. In addition, to keep up with mounting enrollments, the nation must build at least 50,000 new elementary and high school classrooms yearly. It must also replace the thousands of classrooms which become unsafe or otherwise unusable each year..."

"I propose a broad effort to widen the accepted channels of financing school construction and to increase materially the flow of private lending through them -- without interference with the responsibility of state and local school systems. Over the next three years, this proposed effort envisages a total of \$7 billion put to work building badly needed schools -- in addition to construction expenditures outside these proposals." Education message, Feb. 8. (For details, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 141 ff.)

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare -- "If federal grants (for education) are involved, they

should come by general agreement of the people that they prefer to pay through federal rather than from state and local taxation." Aug. 4, 1954.

"When we find a formula that will establish proven need and lack of fiscal capacity, we will take a federal aid for school construction bill to the Congress." Oct. 21, 1954.

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, Commissioner, Office of Education -- "We need 340,000 classrooms at an estimated cost of \$9-12 billion. This money will have to come from state and local levels. I haven't heard any talk of federal aid in the billion-dollar class, although there is more disposition at this time for the federal government to participate in school construction than in any other form of aid." July 9, 1954.

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee -- "This year enrollment again broke all records. We entered the school year lacking at least 370,000 classrooms to house the flood of students. We faced a net lack of about 135,000 teachers. Almost a million pupils are going to school on a part-time basis because of these shortages.

"The picture will grow blacker every year as the birth-rate continues at record heights, as costs grow, and as teachers' salaries remain below adequate levels. New schools are needed throughout the nation, both to meet the rising school population and to replace outworn or unsafe buildings. People throughout America are demanding, rightfully, that Congress act to remedy these intolerable conditions." Jan. 6, 1955.

Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), member of the House Education and Labor Committee -- "It will take a billion a year for five years, matched by the states, to catch up on the classrooms...I am for the brick and mortar approach that puts roofs over children's heads. I'm for building schools like roads, matching with all the states. If we have \$50 billion to spend for highways, we ought to have \$5 billion to spend for schools." Jan. 7, 1955.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "The opposition to proposals to provide general federal aid for education stemmed from a fear that federal aid would open the door for federal control and supervision of the public school systems of the several states...Federal participation in any kind of nationwide educational program should be limited.

"The problem created by our school facilities shortage is so great and pressing that it is recognized as a crisis not only by education associations, educators and others 'connected with the schools,' but by parents of school-age children and casual observers throughout the country. The shortage is growing steadily and rapidly and it is and will continue to be one of our most urgent national problems." Jan. 24, 1955.

Special House Subcommittee on Federal Aid for School Construction -- "The Subcommittee unanimously recommends that legislation be enacted providing for federal payments to enable the states and local communities to expand their school-construction programs. There is no question that more classrooms are urgently needed. This need has been repeatedly demonstrated by school facilities surveys, by reports from state governors, and by testimony during extensive subcommittee hearings. It will cost from \$10 to \$12 billion to provide adequate classrooms for children now enrolled, and enrollment will increase markedly in the next few years." Dec. 2, 1954 report to the House Education and Labor Committee.

Rep. Frank S. Thompson, Jr. (D N.J.) -- "In 1900 the United States spent \$2 per capita on general governmental tasks as compared to \$1 per capita on education. In 1953 the federal educational effort was \$76 per capita while general federal expenditures, including defense, was \$467 per capita. In other words, the ratio of educational to general federal expenditures, which in 1900 was one to two, had declined, in the intervening 50 years, to a ratio of one to six." Jan. 13, 1955, extension of remarks in the Congressional Record.

EDUCATION: Problems and Proposals

School Status, Needs -- 1954-55

Federal Aid

STATE	PUPILS			CLASSROOMS		TEACHERS Needed	PROPOSED LEGISLATION		
	Total	% Not Full Time	In Excess Of Facilities	Elementary* Classrooms Needed	To Be Com- pleted in Fiscal 1955		Actual 1952-1953	Total	Per Pupil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ala.	703,647	1.0%	330,287	---	1,051	600	\$41,629,782	\$ 9,724,651	\$11.95
Ariz.	197,500	3.0	22,471	---	442	90	9,028,242	1,776,275	8.38
Ark.	426,000	3.0	86,671	200	242	225	28,221,321	5,769,344	11.99
Calif.	2,430,000	6.5	99,099	---	7,000	5,000	96,706,319	10,618,342	4.95
Colo.	292,000	13.0	52,000	2,000	1,000	1,750	15,690,528	2,152,941	7.13
Conn.	357,000	0.0	13,772	475	1,652	0	10,842,827	1,924,454	4.75
Del.	57,921	2.5	700	90	200	90	1,569,515	296,399	4.23
D. C.	104,491	0.9	7,132	409	24	290	13,101,047	511,507	4.00
Fla.	696,000	4.0	82,789	900	1,613	1,000	32,947,767	5,687,986	8.99
Ga.	885,000	1.0	40,000	---	2,000	650	49,794,631	9,558,387	10.62
Idaho	139,059	1.0	11,970	---	327	100	7,381,726	1,232,377	8.33
Ill.	1,490,000	1.0	40,614	---	2,116	2,800	44,359,482	8,428,724	4.91
Ind.	780,000	1.0	365,000	---	800	800	23,460,698	6,026,864	6.90
Iowa	541,000	1.0	70,500	2,982	1,300	1,500	23,399,757	4,126,411	7.34
Kan.	378,047	1.0	1,427	---	920	500	16,017,670	3,222,846	7.86
Ky.	610,502	1.0	60,000	10,000	1,000	1,316	24,247,857	8,095,352	11.07
La.	575,000	0.0	86,250	2,087	2,200	0	33,569,610	7,034,640	10.39
Maine	173,000	9.4	11,500	---	45	0	3,699,639	1,798,084	6.59
Md.	454,800	3.0	37,849	928	732	1,088	16,351,445	3,280,716	6.30
Mass.	698,000	0.3	41,470	500	940	700	22,100,856	5,468,573	6.04
Mich.	1,324,500	1.0	78,176	300	2,491	11,000	32,106,398	8,805,711	6.14
Minn.	579,302	1.0	143,774	---	700	1,200	22,132,601	5,106,957	7.77
Miss.	542,000	0.0	150,000	---	300	475	32,109,414	7,768,299	13.14
Mo.	732,000	2.0	48,000	2,350	1,200	2,400	35,603,318	5,950,678	7.41
Mont.	118,642	0.2	14,000	406	405	125	6,645,367	851,519	6.26
Neb.	255,000	0.0	7,137	500	430	0	14,447,881	2,046,098	7.23
Nev.	42,187	8.7	5,950	70	247	70	3,257,001	158,608	4.41
N. H.	83,733	0.5	4,588	120	227	825	3,132,710	876,013	8.04
N. J.	839,000	4.0	81,000	330	1,000	575	17,485,385	4,896,400	5.23
N. M.	187,480	2.0	12,000	400	200	220	9,272,413	1,796,944	9.22
N. Y.	2,416,000	4.0	130,000	2,500	4,951	750	73,443,641	11,815,316	4.31
N. C.	1,018,067	0.1	9,500	---	900	1,680	40,149,180	11,949,250	11.04
N. D.	121,500	0.5	3,000	---	150	600	9,474,781	1,240,274	8.27
Ohio	1,501,407	1.5	81,516	2,000	2,021	400	37,271,894	10,089,869	6.01
Oklahoma	535,000	2.0	3,500	3,100	900	225	28,174,420	5,067,613	9.71
Ore.	327,898	0.15	1,100	603	700	0	11,407,453	2,195,723	6.57
Pa.	1,808,868	5.8	52,369	2,251	6,000	2,251	54,369,289	12,500,000	5.80
R. I.	113,000	0.5	7,000	---	237	100	4,861,985	962,284	6.33
S. C.	553,489	0.0	70,000	---	2,200	1,700	26,670,708	7,068,670	11.72
S. D.	132,000	0.0	13,380	200	174	200	8,338,294	1,194,588	7.96
Tenn.	740,300	0.03	37,166	1,800	1,031	2,000	31,496,860	8,700,652	10.94
Texas	1,664,829	0.02	20,300	6,000	4,000	7,152	73,270,906	12,500,000	6.73
Utah	191,832	0.0	7,929	560	146	500	11,183,822	1,568,168	8.21
Vt.	70,557	0.0	8,448	400	103	400	2,768,716	747,588	8.90
Va.	720,000	7.0	90,723	---	1,410	1,800	31,376,640	7,352,427	9.27
Wash.	484,799	1.0	85,000	---	1,000	1,500	14,971,333	2,988,693	5.91
W. Va.	457,000	0.7	3,500	1,580	103	1,000	11,098,896	5,103,336	9.90
Wisc.	561,000	0.0	12,500	700	1,050	320	32,572,536	5,221,399	6.96
Wyo.	70,000	0.0	1,308	100	125	50	3,384,250	427,787	6.20
TOTAL	30,179,357	2.3%	2,644,355	46,841	60,005	58,017	\$1,196,598,804	\$250,000,000	\$ 7.36

*Classrooms needed if all regular classes were limited to 30 pupils.

(Blanks indicate data not available.)

SOURCES: National Education Association, Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Congressional Record.

Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- School-Aid Bloc
- Group Lineup on Schools Issue
- Lobbyist Registrations

SCHOOL-AID BLOC

Support for immediate federal aid for the schools is coming from one of the broadest coalitions of pressure groups seen in recent years.

Embracing 40 national organizations, whose officials are doing leg work on Capitol Hill which may make the difference between the drive's success or failure, the bloc is sparked by a handful of member groups. They are:

National Education Association -- With 561,963 members in all states, NEA is kingpin of the school bloc. At its Washington headquarters, a staff of nearly 500 carries out its varied programs. Legislative work is handled by a commission which functions through the legislative division, headed by James L. McCaskill. A Southerner with broad administrative experience, McCaskill played a key role in organizing the 40-group coalition. He and his staff are directing a stream of wires and letters urging federal aid. NEA President is Waurne Walker.

Council of Chief State School Officers -- Long-time advocate of federal aid, the Council is currently playing a hard-hitting role in the school construction drive. Although the Council is small -- it has 53 members -- it has much influence. Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary, an ex-miner and former teacher, knows leading Congressmen well, frequently is among educators testifying before committees.

American Vocational Association -- AVA is a federation of affiliated state vocational groups. Its executive secretary, Dr. Mayor D. Mobley, ex-vocational teacher, has helped stimulate systematic programs in Congressional districts across the nation to promote federal aid to schools. He speaks for 33,000 members.

LABOR AND VETERANS

In addition to the major educational groups, several spokesmen for labor, veterans and other interests have leading roles in the drive. Labor is represented by the American Federation of Labor,

the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and powerful individual unions such as Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), and United Auto Workers (CIO). Among the labor lobbyists cooperating in the drive are such men as ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51) of the AFL; John Edelman, Textile Workers, pioneer laborite; George Guernsey, CIO; and Paul Sifton, UAW, ex-journalist who serves as close advisor to CIO President Walter Reuther.

Also among the coalition's more active members are the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., whose legislative work is handled by Bernard Weitzer, former business paper executive; and American Veterans of World War II, of which David Schlothauer is executive director and legislative chief.

Working with these organizations are church groups, including the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and the farmer-members of the National Farmers Union.

LADIES, TOO

A considerable amount of the coalition's strength comes from women's groups and feminine lobbyists. For example, the American Association of University Women is currently sparking write-in campaigns. Its legislative representative is Mrs. Louella Berg.

One of the most influential advocates of immediate federal aid -- the National Congress of Parents and Teachers -- is represented in the current drive by Mrs. Edward Gray, Washington housewife. Working through 38,500 local PTA's with nearly 8 million members, the Congress is bringing its grass-roots strength to bear for quick legislative action.

Equally active in the current campaign are such other women's groups as the National Council of Jewish Women, Spokesmen for Children, American Home Economics Association, and Association for Childhood Education, International.

The segregation issue is already worrying lobby forces concerned with school needs.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Jan. 31 that the NAACP favors aid to schools -- if states agree to "operate on a non-segregated basis." But Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers, said school-aid legislation should be approved without a non-segregation rider.

Fact Sheet

GROUP LINEUP ON SCHOOL AID PROPOSALS

Who Favors School Aid?

1

Organizations favoring aid for school construction generally and endorsing the oil-for-education bill (S 772) introduced Jan. 27 by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 35 co-sponsors:

American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Teachers, AFL
American Library Association
American Vocational Association, Inc.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Friends Committee on National Legislation
International Association of Machinists, CIO
National Education Association
National Farmers Union
Order of Railway Conductors
Textile Workers Union of America, CIO
United Auto Workers, CIO

2

Organizations, in addition to those in Group 1, which favor federal assistance for school construction:

American Association of School Administrators
American Association of University Women
American Home Economics Association
American Parents Committee
American Veterans of World War II (Amvets)
Association for Childhood Education, International
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Council of Chief State School Officers
Delta Kappa Gamma
Department of Classroom Teachers, NEA
Department of Elementary School Principals, NEA
Department of Rural Education, NEA
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.
National Association of Secondary-School Principals
National Association of Secretaries of State Teachers' Associations
National Child Labor Committee
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Conference of County and Rural Supts.
National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council on Schoolhouse Construction
National Jewish Welfare Board
Spokesmen for Children
United Church Women
Women's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church
Women's Joint Congressional Committee

3

Organizations, in addition to those in Group 1, which have endorsed S 772:

American Council on Education
Americans For Democratic Action
American Train Dispatchers' Association

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Communications Workers of America
Consumers Cooperative Association
Cooperative League of the U.S.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers
International Longshoremen's Association
National Grange
National Marine Engineers' Association
National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America
Oil Workers International Union
Order of Railroad Telegraphers
Railroad Yardmasters of America
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
Students for Democratic Action
Switchmen's Union of North America
United Mine Workers of America
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers

Key Arguments

Key arguments of pressure groups favoring immediate Congressional action to relieve over-crowded schools and over-worked teachers:

PROBLEM FACING SCHOOLS

"Many hundreds of thousands of U.S. children are attending school in firetrap buildings, barracks, garages, barns, tents and other make-shift quarters.

"There is an urgent need for a long-range program to meet the needs of our increasing number of children. Funds in substantial amounts are needed. For example, it is estimated that just to meet our present needs \$10 to \$12 billion is needed." James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union.

"All across the nation, communities are faced with makeshift classrooms, building shortages and unsafe structures. In one community a dog kennel has been re-converted into a school, and four classes are being conducted there.

"In another area, the school board is spending \$30,000 a year to rent two factories, which house 883 children. These are cinder block buildings without windows. Such windows as exist are really overhead garage doors." Mrs. Clifford N. Jenkins, chairman of legislation, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

RELIEF NEEDED NOW

"School facilities are steadily and rapidly becoming more and more inadequate. Affirmative Congressional action to alleviate the classroom shortage is long past due.

"The fact that we may be in a better position to make recommendations for meeting all problems of school financing in three or four years does not justify ignoring the present acute need for additional and improved classroom space. We cannot store today's children in a deep freeze until a perfect long-range solution is reached." Mrs. Louella Miller Berg, legislative program associate, American Association of University Women.

"An emergency exists now. One out of every five children is attending school in a firetrap. One out of 10 elementary pupils is in a building more than 50 years old. Classes are crowded beyond efficient teaching limits. Children all over the nation are attending only in half-day sessions. Authorities tie the situation in with increasing juvenile delinquency. They stress that the future of a democracy depends upon the training of its future citizens." Editorial, AFL News-Reporter.

"The classroom shortage is critical in nature and national in scope. The situation has gone far beyond meager measures. We need a realistic program that can, and will, aid the critical situation facing the country as a whole.

"The needs of children can not wait! Children can not be placed in a storehouse with the caption, 'Do not grow until we have classrooms ready for you. Then we'll give a signal to grow!'" Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"It is relevant to point out that by 1960 the school population will have grown by another 7 million, requiring another 225,000 classrooms, at an estimated cost of \$7 billion. I mention this only to emphasize that the need will not wait, that we must act now. The benefits would not begin to be felt until two or three years from now, at the earliest." Edward D. Hollander, national director, Americans for Democratic Action.

FEDERAL AID REQUIRED

"Only a program of substantial grants from the federal government, as have for years been made for highway construction, will provide the number of classrooms desperately needed." Washington Report on Legislation for Children, published by American Parents Committee, Inc.

"Federal aid for the construction of public schools, administered through the state agencies for education, avoids any threat of federal control. It will free state and local money for teachers' salaries and other educational costs. The APC will work for enabling legislation and appropriations adequate to help states to meet the need. It believes in a variable matching formula giving the most aid to states with the lowest per capita income per school age child." Board of Directors, American Parents Committee, Inc.

"Our states are now spending close to \$2 billion a year in a losing race with annual enrollment increases and the annual rate of structural obsolescence. If a half-billion in federal funds could stimulate another billion dollars annually in school construction, we could not only keep up with enrollments but within a decade we could erase the deficit accumulated in the depression and war years." William G. Carr, executive secretary, National Education Association.

"No longer can any Senator or Representative say that we do not need federal aid for school construction if he wishes every school child to have an adequate classroom. The classroom shortage today is approaching

400,000. There is only one method by which we can hope to finance the hundreds of thousands of classrooms which our children need. We must pass in this session a bill of the type which Sen. Hill and his colleagues have introduced." George T. Guernsey, department of education and research, CIO.

Segregation Issue

The question of whether to include an anti-segregation amendment to school construction legislation threatens to embroil the entire issue in controversy. Opponents of such an amendment argue that it is not the proper method to push desegregation, and say such a move would kill any effort to relieve overcrowded schools. Advocates assert any bill which failed to include an anti-segregation amendment would be "undemocratic."

Statements made at hearings before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare Jan. 28-31 show differing viewpoints of two important groups involved in the fight for school aid:

INTEGRATION NECESSARY

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"Our organization has repeatedly favored aid to the public schools of the nation. However, we have consistently urged that such aid be granted only if the states receiving assistance agree to operate the schools on a non-segregated basis.

"Now that the Supreme Court has declared that segregation in public schools is illegal, the Congress has a clear duty to require that any state receiving assistance must conform to the requirements of the Supreme Court's decisions....

"We propose the following amendment...

" '(Each state plan shall) certify that school facilities of the state are open to all children without regard to race in conformity with the requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions.' "

NO INTEGRATION NOW

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary, Council of Chief State School Officers:

"I would like to point out that the matter of the Supreme Court decision...is in the hands of the Judiciary. I would like to point out that boys and girls must be educated during the next 10 years or 20 years or 30 years or 50 years and for whatever period it takes for the Judiciary to make the adjustments necessary.

"I would like also...to make the point that there are federal funds in almost every school, in almost every college in the U.S. today.

"These grants, such as in vocational education, school lunch, land-grant colleges, research contracts in hundreds of colleges and universities, are completely regardless of the issue of segregation. They are in every state of the union...you cannot put a rider on a bill like this and reform a whole social system that is going to take generations to reform...

"We have heard by the grapevine that some of our most devoted opponents are going to kill this (bill) off with segregation. I have no doubt but that that is the tactic that is going to be used by some in order to defeat this legislation."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

REGISTRANT -- LESTER O. BEGICK, 635 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/8/55.

Employer -- American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C.

REGISTRANT -- LYLE H. BORN, Seminole, Okla. Filed 2/7/55.

Employer -- Association of Western Railways, Union Station Building, Chicago 6, Ill.

Expenses -- "Not expected to exceed \$650 monthly." Compensation -- \$697 monthly.

REGISTRANT -- J. MILTON COOPER, attorney, Washington Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/10/55.

Employer -- R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Compensation -- \$10,000 retainer fee.

Previous Registration -- March 24, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 687, 702.)

REGISTRANT -- TONY DECHANT, Secretary, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union.) Filed 2/7/55.

Employer -- Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Expenses -- \$1,000.

Compensation -- \$3,000 annually.

REGISTRANT -- T. WADE HARRISON, 711 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/10/55.

Employer -- United States Savings and Loan League, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Compensation -- \$6,600.

REGISTRANT -- CLARENCE C. KLOCKSIK, 2623 N. Van Dorn St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 2/3/55.

Employer -- National Board of Fire Underwriters 85 John St., New York 38, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation...affecting the business of fire insurance, such as taxation, anti-trust laws, etc."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 11, 1954. (See CQ Almanac Vol. X, 1954, p. 688.)

REGISTRANT -- JOHN M. MARTIN, American Automobile Association, 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/4/55.

Employer -- American Automobile Association, 1712 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Relating to American motorists and travel generally."

Compensation -- \$8,500 annually.

REGISTRANT -- ROSS D. NETHERTON, American Automobile Association 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/4/55.

Employer -- American Automobile Association, 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Relating to American motorists and travel generally."

Compensation -- \$11,000 annually.

REGISTRANT -- ROSARIO SCIBILIA, 378 Ave. T, Brooklyn 23, N.Y. Filed 2/10/55.

Employer -- Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, 1012 14th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Expenses -- \$100.

Compensation -- \$100 monthly.

REGISTRANT -- LEO V. SULLIVAN, 106 Chestnut St., West Haven, Conn. Filed 2/8/55.

Employer -- New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow St., New Haven, Conn.

Compensation -- \$50 daily plus expenses.

REGISTRANT -- GLENN J. TALBOTT, chairman of the executive committee, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Filed 2/7/55.

Employer -- Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Ave. N.W., Washington, 5, D.C.

Expenses -- \$500.

Compensation -- \$5,000 annually.

REGISTRANT -- STANLEY VOGT, assistant to secretary, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Filed 2/7/55.

Employer -- Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Expenses -- \$1,000.

Compensation -- \$3,000 annually.

REGISTRANT -- JOSEPH DUFF KELLEY, Duff Kelley Organization, 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/10/55.

Employer -- Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 44 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- To oppose "possible proposed amendments to the banking laws to permit commercial banks to underwrite or deal in revenue bonds."

Law and Public Relations

REGISTRANT -- PAUL WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON AND GARRISON, 1614 1 St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/4/55.

Employer -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- "Taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

Organizations

REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INSURANCE TAXATION, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 2/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECTION, NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE, INC., 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. Filed 2/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Fostering passage of legislation concerning guarantees against risk of non-payment by foreign debtors due to currency inconvertibility, exchange transfer block and other non-commercial hazards."

Expenses -- \$2,500.

Previous Registration -- July 12, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 689.)



Political Notes

THIRD PARTY?

Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R Utah) Feb. 12 suggested that a third party be formed to restore "constitutional government." Lee's proposal was made at a rally in Chicago sponsored by a group of Republican organizations which have been critical of the Eisenhower Administration.

"I'd like to be loyal to the President, but loyalty is a two-way street," Lee said. "I have a feeling that the leadership in Washington hasn't been loyal to Republican principles." He said "conservative Republicans" should warn Administration leaders that unless they get on the side of constitutional government, "in self-preservation, we've got to do something about it -- and we intend to."

Lee said that "we as Republicans" and "good Democrats" should "do everything in our power to recapture our parties and go out and get delegates, and if we fail, put somebody on a (third party) ticket who will run on the kind of platform we want."

Other speakers at the "conservative" Republican rally included Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), George W. Malone (R Nev.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), former Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich., 1953-55), and Thomas R. McNiece, who recently directed the House probe of tax-exempt foundations. The rally was sponsored by The Committee of 1,000 Republicans, the Abraham Lincoln National Republican Club, the Downtown and North Shore Freedom Clubs, For America, Students for America and the DuPage County Patriots.

Both GOP Senators from Utah -- Wallace F. Bennett and Arthur V. Watkins criticized Lee's proposal and his attack on the Administration. Bennett said Feb. 14 that it appeared Lee is "an active candidate for the Presidency in 1956" on a "far right" ticket. Lee denied it. He said Feb. 14, "I'm not interested. I wouldn't accept if it were offered me."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Feb. 14 dismissed third-party talk with the comment, "I have no worry about that. I have seen talk about it in the newspapers. That's all I know about it."

Sen. Dirksen Feb. 16 said any third-party talk is "just nonsense" and is not supported by most conservatives.

SECOND TERM TALK

Many Republican organizations and orators took traditional Lincoln Day fund-raising dinners as the occasion to praise the work of the Eisenhower Administration and to call on President Eisenhower to seek a second term in 1956. Mr. Eisenhower so far has not disclosed his political plans.

The Young Republicans of California on Feb. 6 and the National Republican Club of New York Feb. 12 unanimously adopted resolutions favoring a second term for Mr. Eisenhower. The New York group also called on other Republican organizations to take similar action.

Among the political figures who beat the drums for a second term for President Eisenhower were Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.; Sens. James H. Duff (R Pa.), Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), and Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.); Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R Md.); and Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.). They stressed the theme that the President could be persuaded to run again out of "a sense of devotion to duty."

POLITICAL BRIEFS

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) predicted a Republican victory in 1956. He told a Dallas, Texas audience Feb. 14 that he had asked Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) to "keep that seat warm for me." Martin was Speaker during the 83rd Congress.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) told a Lincoln Day audience in Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 12 that "New Dealers still in office are now turning all their insidious wiles on the Republican party." Republican chances in 1956 will depend on "whether the American people believe" that Republicans have kept their campaign promises, he said.

The Lincoln Day dinner at Miami, Fla., was disrupted Feb. 12 when 24 Negro guests were ordered to leave by the hotel management. Wesley Garrison, GOP state committeeman from Dade County, led a walkout of 150 guests to protest the hotel's stand. Garrison said the incident was "enough to make Abraham Lincoln turn over in his grave." After the walkout, Rep. Cecil M. Harden (R Ind.) resumed her speech in which she outlined the recent gains of the Republican Party in the South.

STATE ROUNDUP

FLORIDA -- Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) said Feb. 14 that talk about his running for the Senate is "academic" because "in my opinion Sen. (George A.) Smathers (D) is certain to be a candidate. I have never thought that I should be a candidate if Sen. Smathers seeks re-election."

MISSOURI -- A move sparked by Perry Compton, GOP state chairman, and Barak T. Mattingly of St. Louis, an Eisenhower advisor, to deprive GOP National Committeeman A.D. (Bud) Welsh of St. Louis and GOP National Committeewoman Estelle Tanner of Jefferson City of patronage powers failed Feb. 12 when the state Republican committee, by a 22-20 vote, deferred action on a resolution which would have created a new six-member GOP patronage group with authority to override Welsh and Mrs. Tanner.

OREGON -- Sen. Wayne Morse Feb. 17 registered as a Democrat in his home precinct at Eugene, Ore., and announced he will seek re-election in 1956 as a Democrat. Morse has called himself an independent since "resigning" from the Republican Party during the 1952 Presidential campaign. The GOP relieved him of his choice committee assignments in the 83rd Congress, but Democrats in the 84th gave him two major committee posts.

Changes Sought

ELECTION LAWS AND 1956 CONVENTION DATES

Republicans are going ahead with plans for a "quickie" 1956 Presidential campaign, apparently convinced that election laws in five states will be changed to permit their candidate's name to appear on the ballot.

The GOP National Committee Feb. 17 voted to begin the nominating convention Aug. 20, the latest starting date in the Party's 100-year history. National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said there was a good chance any conflicting state laws would be changed by convention time.

Unless laws are changed, the Republican Presidential candidate won't be listed on ballots in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, or South Dakota. Those five states require that certification of candidates for President and Vice President be made on or before Aug. 23.

Democrats also favor a short campaign, but are hedging their bets. They announced Feb. 14 that their convention would open July 23 -- but would revert to Aug. 13, a date chosen earlier, if state laws permit. In either case, 1956 will mark the first time since 1888 that Democrats have met first.

CONVENTION SITES

Republicans will meet in San Francisco, Democrats in Chicago. Both conventions were held in Chicago in 1952. Republicans met first, July 7-11, in what was at that time their latest convention in history. Democrats convened July 21-26.

Dreams of party leaders for September conventions turned out to be just that. Filing deadlines would elapse in at least 23 states if, for instance, candidates were not chosen until Sept. 25.

Efforts are underway to change four of the five state deadlines standing in the way of August conventions.

In South Dakota, a bill is pending in the legislature to permit certification of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates within seven days after a national convention. Existing law would require certification by Aug. 13. To get their names on the Connecticut absentee ballot, candidates must be certified by Aug. 15. Iowa officials said the state's certification deadline was Aug. 17. Officials in both states hope to get the laws changed. Massachusetts may change a law which sets the deadline on the 14th Tuesday before the election -- July 31, in 1956.

STATE DEADLINES

A study prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress shows that Massachusetts sets the earliest deadline. But Tennessee requires candidates to be certified only 10 days before the election, or by Oct. 27.

Some states make no statutory provision for the deadline. In others, certification must be completed even before the statutory deadline to allow time for printing of ballots. In both cases, some state official, generally the secretary of state, sets a deadline by proclamation.

The Monday preceding election day is counted first in most states having a certification deadline which is a stipulated number of days prior to the election. Such counts generally include Sundays and holidays. Many states extend the deadline one day if it falls on a Sunday or a holiday.

The digest of state certification laws compiled by the Legislative Reference Service, with the probable deadline, as calculated by Congressional Quarterly, shown in parentheses:

- Alabama -- No provision.
- Arizona -- 10 days before election, plus time for printing of ballots.
- Arkansas -- 42 days before election (Sept. 25).
- California -- 60 days before election (Sept. 7).
- Colorado -- 45 days before election (Sept. 22).
- Connecticut -- Names of candidates, to be included on absentee ballots, must be available by Aug. 15.
- Delaware -- Sept. 1.
- Florida -- 55 days before election (Sept. 12).
- Georgia -- 45 days before election (Sept. 22).
- Idaho -- 30 days after national convention.
- Illinois -- 61 days before election (Sept. 6).
- Indiana -- Sept. 2 (Sunday).
- Iowa -- 55 days before election, plus time for printing of absentee ballots.
- Kansas -- 35 days before election (Oct. 2).
- Kentucky -- 55 days before election (Sept. 12).
- Louisiana -- Fifth Tuesday before election (Oct. 2).
- Maine -- Sept. 10.
- Maryland -- Sept. 15.
- Massachusetts -- 14th Tuesday before election (July 31).
- Michigan -- 72 days before election (Aug. 26, Sunday).
- Minnesota -- Fifth Friday before election (Oct. 5).
- Mississippi -- 30 days before election, plus time for printing of absentee ballots.
- Missouri -- 69 days before election (Aug. 29).
- Montana -- 45 days before election (Sept. 22).
- Nebraska -- 20 days before election (Oct. 17).
- Nevada -- No provision for date.
- New Hampshire -- No specific date, but state law empowers attorney general to draw up a calendar of all dates pertaining to elections.
- New Jersey -- 51 days before election (Sept. 16).
- New Mexico -- 40 days before election (Sept. 27).
- New York -- 21 days before election (Oct. 16).
- North Carolina -- 30 days before election, plus time for printing of ballots.
- North Dakota -- 40 days before election (Sept. 27).
- Ohio -- 75 days before election (Aug. 23).
- Oklahoma -- No provision.
- Oregon -- 65 days before election (Sept. 2).
- Pennsylvania -- 30 days after national convention.
- Rhode Island -- Fourth Monday in September (Sept. 24).
- South Carolina -- 60 days before election (Sept. 7).
- South Dakota -- 85 days before election (Aug. 13).
- Tennessee -- 10 days before election (Oct. 27).
- Texas -- 35 days before election (Oct. 2).
- Utah -- 15 days before election (Oct. 22).
- Vermont -- 47 days before election (Sept. 20).
- Virginia -- 60 days before election (Sept. 7).
- Washington -- 20 days before election (Oct. 17).
- West Virginia -- 20 days after state convention, which shall be held between Aug. 1-15.
- Wisconsin -- Third Tuesday after September primary, which shall be held on second Tuesday in September (Oct. 2).
- Wyoming -- 40 days before election (Sept. 27).

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The 12-member Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by ex-President Herbert Hoover, Feb. 14 submitted to Congress a report (H Doc 89) on reforming the federal employment program. It was the first of a series of reports on improving government operations being prepared by the Hoover Commission.

The Commission recommended creation of a top-level "senior Civil Service group" of nonpartisan career administrators who would be paid \$10,800 to \$17,500 a year; appointment of additional noncareer, political executives who would perform partisan, policy-making duties; raising the salaries of top-level government career and political managers; a review of "conflict of interest" regulations; revision of reduction-in-force procedures; and extension of Civil Service coverage to many overseas federal jobs.

Three Commission members dissented from parts of the report. Reps. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) and Chet Holifield (D Calif.) objected to the "senior Civil Service" and other proposals. James A. Farley and Brown protested a plan to eliminate "political clearance" of rural mail carriers.

MATUSOW TESTIMONY

Harvey M. Matusow testified before a federal court Feb. 15 that he had falsely identified eight persons as Communists or pro-Communists. He named them as Elmer Davis, news commentator and author; Marquis Childs, news columnist; James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post; and Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), and James E. Murray (D Mont.). Matusow said he had since telephoned apologies and retractions to them but Lehman said: "Matusow never telephoned me at all."

Matusow also testified Feb. 12 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) had "encouraged my manner of presentation and my theme" in false statements made during the 1952 political campaign.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

DULLES SPEECH

In a major foreign policy speech Feb. 16, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the United States "has no commitments and no purpose" to defend the Chinese Nationalist coastal islands "as such" from a Red Chinese attack. He added that the U.S. "is firmly committed to the defense" of Formosa and the Pescadores.

The Secretary added that the critical issue is not the desire of the Red Chinese to gain the Nationalist-held islands, but "their efforts to realize their goals by force." He appealed to the Reds to reconsider their rejection of UN cease fire talks.

Dulles said the recent change of Russian premiers is "an elemental personal struggle for power" but might

reflect a "basic policy difference" between the Russian Communist Party and the Soviet government. He called Premier Georgi Malenkov's "resignation" an "extraordinary demonstration of despotic disarray."

Reaction of Congressmen to Dulles' Feb. 16 speech:

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- Dulles has made it crystal clear that United States forces "will move in" if defense of Quemoy and Matsu Islands from Chinese Communists "are vital to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores...This may avoid another war."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "If we intend to defend Quemoy and Matsu we ought to say so; if we do not intend to defend them, we ought to say so."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- "I favor recalling Secretary Dulles before...the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, placing him under oath, and trying to find out what...commitments...(we) have or have not been made to Chiang."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

President Eisenhower Feb. 10 sent to Congress a request for supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1955 totaling \$913,508,767. The bulk of the money is for items designated by the government as "uncontrollable," including such things as veterans pensions which can not be budgeted precisely. The request included \$395.7 million for veterans, \$306.5 million for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, \$100 million for the federal highway program, and \$1.5 million for enlargement of the Mexican border control.

HUMPHREY ON DEFENSE

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said Feb. 16 that the Formosa situation has not yet developed any threat to sidetrack the Administration from its reduced spending plans. He added that reduced expenditures "do not mean reduced defenses," and said that "we can and we must spend whatever is needed for our security; that is our first concern." Humphrey said that future spending cuts and economic expansion would make it possible to look forward to further tax reductions "distributed as fairly as possible among all taxpayers."

WILSON NEWS CONFERENCE

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said Feb. 15 that he still thinks the U.S. is "out ahead of the Russians" in atomic weapons. He added that he thinks the Russians know the U.S. is ahead.

DEFENSE PLANT SECURITY

The Defense Department announced Feb. 16 it will request legislation giving it new authority to rid plants holding military contracts of Communists and subversives. The 83rd Congress did not grant a similar request. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 32ff.) The legislation would

fill a gap in the Department's new industrial security program which will centralize security clearance in the Pentagon.

H-BOMB DANGERS

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said Feb. 15 that an H-bomb blast would seriously threaten lives of people in an area 140 miles long and up to 20 miles wide. Such a bomb as the U.S. exploded at Bikini March 1, 1954, Strauss said, would cause these casualties by radioactive "fall out," radioactive dust sucked up to great heights and distributed by the wind. Strauss said half the people 160 miles downwind from the explosion, and 5 to 10 percent of those as much as 190 miles away, might die.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

FOREIGN AID

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said Feb. 16 a "considerable expansion" of technical assistance to foreign nations is needed in 1955. Mansfield is chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Technical Assistance. He also proposed an increase to \$200 million or more in the present \$116 million annual allotment for all technical assistance.

CLOSED COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Feb. 13 expressed concern over "the poor example set by the Congress through failure to conduct more of the public's business in public." He urged the Senate Rules Committee to allow spokesmen for the press to make known their problems and views in regard to closed hearings.

LIMIT 'WITNESS RAIDING'

Chairman of three Congressional investigating groups agreed Feb. 10 to eliminate duplication of testimony in security probes. The Chairmen, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee, and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said they had agreed on "the scope, field and endeavor" of their respective operations.

DIXON-YATES

Reps. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and Melvin Price (D Ill.) Feb. 15 asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to hold new hearings on the proposed Dixon-Yates power contract. They charged the SEC with "excessively restrictive rulings." Holifield Feb. 12 urged Lewis L. Strauss and his fellow Atomic Energy Commissioners resign from the AEC to put an end to the "demoralizing dissension" within the agency.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) Feb. 10 pressed for transfer of Dixon-Yates from the Atomic Energy Commission to another government agency, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority. He termed TVA the "logical" choice.

Republican House Whip Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) Feb. 15 defended the Dixon-Yates contract as a spur to private enterprise. He said it was a question of letting private enterprise do the job or continuing a recent trend which "can lead only to the socialization of the power industry."

The Dixon-Yates combine announced Feb. 12 that it has used its option to buy a site near West Memphis, Ark., for its proposed plant. Edgar Dixon said the company is "just about ready to go" with actual construction.

TESTIMONY CLEARANCE

Army, Navy, and Air Force witnesses were instructed Feb. 10 to clear their testimony before Congressional committees with the Department of Defense's Office of Public Information. A Defense Department spokesman said the move was made "to insure military security and to keep the American public informed within the limits of security." He denied there was any effort to "gag" members of the armed forces.

PROBE OF LAMB CASE?

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said Feb. 14 that unless the Federal Communications Commission makes "any correction that needs to be made," it may be asked to explain its handling of the case of publisher-broadcaster Edward Lamb. Magnuson's statement came after a government witness, Mrs. Marie Natvig of Miami Beach, Fla., said she had been "coerced" into testifying falsely against Lamb in 1954. Lamb was accused of knowingly associating with Communists.

HAYS LETTER

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), in a Feb. 4 letter to the New York Times, charged former Chairman B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) and members of the House Special Committee to Investigate Tax-exempt Foundations with depriving the foundations of "the most fundamental American right to reply to accusations against them in the same forum in which the charges were made." Hays' letter was in answer to one written by Reece Dec. 28, 1954, accusing Hays of "inexcusable conduct." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 14.)

CONFIRMATION

The Senate has confirmed the following nomination: George T. Moore of Illinois, as an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Feb. 11.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Louis S. Rothschild of Missouri (now serving as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board), to be Under Secretary of Commerce for transportation, Feb. 15.

Thomas Coggeshall of Connecticut, to be a member of the Federal Renegotiation Board, Feb. 11.

Boyd Leedom of South Dakota, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board, Feb. 15.

Floor Action

In This Section...

- House Passes Congressional Pay Raise
- Durum Wheat Acreage Allotments
- First Votes on Reciprocal Trade Bill

CONGRESSIONAL-JUDICIAL PAY RAISE

ACTION -- The House, by a roll-call vote of 283-118, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 3828) providing pay raises for the Vice President, Congressmen, Speaker of the House, federal judges, certain officers of the Justice Department, and staff members of House committees. Voting for the bill were 166 Democrats and 117 Republicans; 59 Representatives from each party opposed it. (For voting, see chart, p. 172.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 3828 would raise salaries to the following amounts:

\$22,500 for Members of Congress, Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (from \$12,500), retaining the existing \$2,500 taxable expense allowance.

\$35,000 for the Speaker and Vice President (from \$30,000), retaining the existing \$10,000 expense allowance.

\$35,500 for the Chief Justice of the United States (from \$25,500).

\$35,000 for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (from \$25,000).

\$25,000 for judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Court of Claims, Customs and Patent Appeals Court, and Military Appeals Court (from \$17,500).

\$22,500 for judges of District Courts (\$500 more for chief judge of D.C. court), Customs Courts and Tax Courts (from \$15,000).

\$21,000 for the Deputy Attorney General (from \$17,500).

\$20,500 for the Solicitor General (from \$17,500).

\$20,000 for each Assistant Attorney General except the Assistant Attorney General on Administration (from \$15,000).

The bill would also:

Permit the Attorney General to set salaries of U.S. attorneys from \$12,000-\$20,000 (existing maximum \$15,000) and assistant U.S. attorneys from \$6,000-\$15,000 (existing maximum \$12,000).

Permit chairmen of standing House committees to set base salaries of professional staff members from \$5,000-\$10,000 and clerical staff members from \$2,000-\$10,000 (existing maximum for both, \$8,000).

Permit gross salaries of staff members to equal the pay of the highest grade in the classified civil service.

Make pay raises for Vice President, Speaker, and Congressmen effective at the commencement of the 84th Congress and all other increases effective Jan. 1, 1955.

DEBATE -- Proponents of the bill said cost-of-living increases since the last pay raise for Congressmen in 1946 justified the \$10,000 raise proposed in the bill. Citing the costs of maintaining two homes and travel between their districts and Washington, they said Congressmen with families to support could not meet expenses on their current salary.

Among those speaking for the bill were Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), GOP Whip Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Martin Dies (D Texas) and Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.). Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) warned that if Congressional and judicial salaries were not raised, the posts eventually would be filled only by "political hacks and millionaires."

Opponents contended passage of the bill would "open the floodgates" for raises for other groups. Others took the line of Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), who said he could not vote himself a raise when there was heavy unemployment in his district. "I do not believe the voting public will look favorably" on the bill, Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) said.

Efforts to cut down increases provided in the bill were defeated. Reps. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) and Richard H. Poff (R Va.) were ruled out of order on attempts to have the salary raises take effect in 1957. The rule that brought the bill to the floor permitted only amendments to raise or lower salaries affected by the bill, or to delete provisions of it.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) -- Reduce by \$5,000 proposed raises for Supreme Court Justices. Standing, 27-161.

Jones -- Reduce by \$2,500 proposed raise for circuit court judges. Voice.

Jones -- Reduce by \$2,500 proposed raise for district court judges. Voice.

Burdick -- Reduce by \$5,000 proposed raise for Congressmen. Standing, 63-176.

Omar Burleson (D Texas) -- Delete provisions raising the ceiling on base pay of professional and clerical staff members of House committees. Standing, 126-123; teller vote, 139-146.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Delete provision dealing with clerical staff members. Standing, 77-117.

BACKGROUND -- Congressional and judicial pay raises were recommended by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message Jan. 6 and by ex-President Harry S. Truman in a Feb. 16 statement. HR 3828 was reported by the House Judiciary Committee (H Rep 49) Feb. 14. A bill (S 462) calling for a \$7,500 raise in Congressional salaries and increases in judicial pay was reported (S Rep 25) Feb. 1. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 145.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE

ACTION -- The House Feb. 17, by a roll-call vote of 193-192, adopted a closed rule (H Res 142) for consideration of a bill (HR 1) to extend and liberalize the trade agreements program. (For voting, see chart, p. 172.)

H Res 142, introduced by the Committee on Rules on Feb. 16, would limit debate on HR 1 to two legislative days, prohibit amendments from the floor, and permit one recommitment motion following consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole.

H Res 142 was adopted after the House, by a roll-call vote of 191-193, rejected an amendment offered by Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) which would have permitted amendments from the floor and provided for five hours of debate.

Adoption of HRes 142, in effect, reversed the 178-207 roll call by which the House rejected a motion to shut off debate on the rule. The motion, offered by Howard W. Smith (D Va.), preceded the vote on Brown's amendment and was the first test of strength on the trade program.

(For historic close votes in the House and a comparison of the three roll calls, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 174.)

BACKGROUND -- HR 1 was reported (H Rept 50) favorably with amendments by the Ways and Means Committee Feb. 14. Included was an amendment providing that passage of HR 1 would indicate neither approval or disapproval of the organizational provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. For other provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 151.)

DEBATE -- Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), taking the floor following the defeat of Smith's motion -- "The House...has done a most unusual thing and under the circumstances a very dangerous thing" in voting against the closed rule. "Only once in the history of the House in 42 years in my memory has a bill of this kind...been considered except under a closed rule." Opening the bill to all amendments might bring opponents the amendments they wanted but "they are also going to get amendments they seriously object to." Opponents could "cripple the bill just as much" by voting for a recommittal motion later.

Jere Cooper (D Ky.) -- "No greater authority (is given in HR 1) except the additional discretionary authority to the President...with respect to the 15 percent (tariff reduction permitted) over a period of three years, not to exceed 5 percent a year, and the other alternative provisions...In some instances...the President's authority actually would be eliminated. But all of the safeguards...are not affected in any way by this bill."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "We have never before, in previous extensions of the Reciprocal Trade Act, delegated authority whose scope was so completely unknown."

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- "I believe in the reciprocal method of making agreements. I am opposed to the kind of agreements which we have been making...there are more restrictions against free trade today...than there were back in 1932 when we started this so-called reciprocal trade-agreement program."

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- "...last year we imported between \$10 and \$11 billion worth of goods and we exported \$16 billion worth of goods. When you...import...products you are going to throw some people out of work, but it is likewise true that when you ship \$16 billion worth of goods out of the country that gives more people work than the \$10 or \$11 billion worth that is brought into the country."

James C. Davis (D Ga.) -- HR 1 "should be amended to include safeguards and afford protection to certain of our industries which are threatened with great injury through the flooding of our markets with articles manufactured in foreign countries by cheap labor..."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Brown (R Ohio) -- Permit amendments from the floor to HR 1 with debate limited to five hours. Roll call, 191-193.

DURUM WHEAT

ACTION -- The House Feb. 10 passed by voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (S 145) designed to stimulate durum wheat production in 1955 by providing for increased acreage allotments. The bill amends wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 106.)

CQ — Capitol Quotes

Pony Express, 1955 -- "For some unknown reason...some of the mail sent to me recently did not reach its destination. An immediate investigation was commenced to determine what had happened to these particular letters, but to date we have found no trace of them. This same type of situation arose at our residence here. It seems that the eight-year-old took (the letters) from the postman...He put them in his pocket and went off to play cowboys and Indians. What happened after that is a complete mystery..." Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas), Feb. 11 newsletter.

Man With the Hoe -- "Despite the importance of modern heavy industry, it is still a fact that a nation is only as strong as its agriculture, and the resignation of Georgi Malenkov might be a vivid indication that even in a police state, the man who tills the land carries substantial political weight...economic theories and political plans may be formulated by folk who live in the cities, but it is up to the man on the farm to provide the muscle and sinew which ultimately executes them." Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Feb. 12 New Orleans broadcast.

"To a greater degree than most city dwellers realize, we are all dependent upon the economic well-being of that man of all hours, the farmer. Time clocks and restricted work hours have no place on the farm." Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.), Feb. 11 newsletter.

Aid to Education -- "The U.S. Commissioner of Education has put the need for new school construction...at a breath-taking figure -- \$15 billion. This represents more than all of the 48 states collect and spend annually for all purposes. In other words, if all the states...spent their entire incomes for one whole year on nothing else but building new school buildings -- only then would we have sufficient classrooms to meet the tremendous needs of the day for educational facilities." Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.) Feb. 10 release.

"The present school emergency calls for a Mae West lifejacket. The President (in his school proposal) threw out a lifesaver -- a candy one." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), Feb. 9 Senate speech.

"The President's program will do a bigger job better and...just as quickly as any proposal heretofore made. In addition...the vital interests and responsibilities of the states and local communities in the field of public education are more perfectly preserved by these recommendations..." Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Feb. 8 Senate speech.

Dining Dilemmas -- "Mary and I were guests of honor at a dinner meeting...Much to our surprise and pleasure we were asked to stand in the receiving line... I must say that trying to catch the name properly of each person coming along the line, and then passing that name on to the next person standing with you...is quite an interesting assignment. The only moral I gathered from it is that people should pronounce their names more clearly." Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.), Feb. 11 newsletter.

Helping Hand Bitten -- "...the first lesson I think I learned as a Member of Congress...was...how difficult it (is) to vote for a law to help somebody without stepping on somebody else's toes." Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Feb. 8 House speech.

House Votes--Reciprocal Trade...

5. **Congressional Salaries (HR 3828).** Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the U.S., associate justices of the Supreme Court, federal judges, certain officials of the Justice Department, and certain staff members of House committees. *Passed, 283-118, Feb. 16.* (See story, p. 170.)

6. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. *Smith (D Va.) motion shut off debate on a closed rule (H Res 142) providing*

for two days of debate on the bill, with amendments from the floor prohibited. *Rejected, 178-207, Feb. 17.* (See story, p. 170.)

7. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** *Brown (R Ohio) amendment to rule (H Res 142) to permit five hours of debate and amendments from the floor. Rejected, 191-193, Feb. 17.*

8. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Adoption of closed rule (H Res 142). *Adopted, 193-192, Feb. 17.*

	TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN					
	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8		
Yea	283	178	191	193	Yea	166	116	82	128	Yea	117	62	109	65
Nay	118	207	193	192	Nay	59	101	134	88	Nay	59	106	59	104

	5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8
ALABAMA					5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y	N	8 Denton D	Y	N	Y	N
3 Andrews D	N	N	Y	N	10 Sadlak R	Y	N	Y	N	2 Halleck R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	N	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown R	N	N	Y	N	6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y	N	10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	N	Y	N	1 Madden D	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	N	N	N	9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y	12 McCormack D	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	N	Y	DELAWARE					9 Nicholson R	Y	N	N	N
5 Rains D	N	N	Y	N	2 Bennett D	N	Y	N	Y	11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts D	N	N	Y	N	4 Fascell D	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	N
6 Selden D	N	N	Y	N	7 Haley D	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Wiglesworth R	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews D	Y	Y	N	Y	12 McCormack D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers D	N	Y	N	Y	9 Nicholson R	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					3 Sikes D	Y	Y	N	Y	11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					8 Blitch D	N	N	Y	N	3 Philbin D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Brown D	N	Y	N	Y	5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher D	N	Y	N	Y	6 Danner D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	?	T	T	?	1 Preston D	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Crenshaw R	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mills D	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Delivier R	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Budge R	?	?	?	?	3 Gross R	X	N	Y	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Poston D	N	N	N	N	8 Hooved R	X	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA					17 Arends R	N	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen R	Y	N	Y	N
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	4 LeCompte R	N	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	N	N	Y	Y	19 Chiprefield R	?	?	?	?	1 Schwengel R	?	Y	N	Y
7 Eagle D	Y	N	Y	N	25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Taile R	?	?	?	?
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Mack D	N	N	Y	Y	KANSAS				
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Mason R	N	N	Y	Y	1 Avery R	?	Y	N	N
11 Johnson R	Y	X	-	X	24 Price D	Y	Y	N	Y	3 George R	X	?	?	?
4 Maillard R	Y	?	?	?	20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope R	N	Y	N	Y
8 Miller D	Y	N	N	N	14 Reed R	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Rees R	N	N	Y	N
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	N	19 Utter R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Scrivner R	N	N	Y	N
29 Phillips R	Y	H	Y	N	30 Wilson R	N	N	Y	Y	6 Smith R	N	N	Y	N
1 Scudder R	Y	N	Y	N	17 Arndt R	N	Y	N	Y	KENTUCKY				
5 Shelley D	Y	-	?	?	17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Cheif D	Y	H	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Chiprefield R	?	?	?	?	1 Gregory D	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	N	N	N	25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Natcher D	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague R	Y	N	Y	N	21 Mack D	N	N	Y	Y	7 Perkins D	N	N	Y	N
28 Utter R	Y	N	Y	N	15 Mason R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Robison R	N	N	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	N	Y	N	14 Reed R	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Siler R	X	?	?	?
9 Younger R	N	N	Y	Y	20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Spease D	?	?	?	?
Los Angeles County					22 Springer R	N	Y	N	Y	6 Waits D	N	N	T	Y
23 Doyle D	Y	N	N	Y	18 Velde R	Y	N	Y	Y	KENTUCKY				
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y	N	23 Varsell R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Duggs D	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	T	T	?	Chicago-Cook County				Y	15 Dingell D	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Bowler D	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Griffiths D	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Holtfield D	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Boyce D	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Lesinski D	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y	N	13 Church R	N	Y	Y	Y	1 J. Machrowicz D	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	N	N	1 Dawson D	Y	?	X	?	14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	?	?	?	8 Gordon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN				
17 King D	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Hoffman R	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Andersen R	N	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	Y	N	5 Kloczynski D	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Andresen R	N	N	Y	N
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y	N	4 McVey R	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Knutson D	N	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	N	N	3 Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Marshall D	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McCarthy D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	N	N	7 O'Hara D	Y	Y	N	Y	2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenevert R	Y	N	Y	N	11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Wier D	N	N	Y	N
7 Hill R	N	T	?	?	9 Yates D	Y	?	?	?	MISSISSIPPI				
1 Rogers D	Y	N	N	N	INDIANA					1 Abernethy D	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					4 Adair R	Y	N	Y	N	6 Colmer D	N	N	Y	N
3 Crotella R	Y	N	Y	N	5 Beamer R	N	N	Y	N	3 Smith D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	N	Y	N	7 Bray R	N	N	Y	N	2 Whitten D	N	N	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Brownson R	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Williams D	N	N	Y	N
					3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Winstead D	N	N	Y	N

...And Congressional Pay Raise

5. **Congressional Salaries (HR 3828).** Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the U.S., associate justices of the Supreme Court, federal judges, certain officials of the Justice Department, and certain staff members of House committees. *Passed 283-118, Feb. 16.* (See story, p. 170.)

6. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. *Smith (D Va.) motion shut off debate on a closed rule (H Res 142) providing*

for two days of debate on the bill, with amendments from the floor prohibited. *Rejected, 178-207, Feb. 17.* (See story, p. 170.)

7. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** *Brown (R Ohio) amendment to rule (H Res 142) to permit five hours of debate and amendments from the floor. Rejected, 191-193, Feb. 17.*

8. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Adoption of closed rule (H Res 142). *Adopted, 193-192, Feb. 17.*

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Par "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8		5	6	7	8	
4 Miller R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Kelly D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	7 Dowdy D.....	N	N	Y	N
1 Weaver R.....	N	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	30 Buchanan D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
NEVADA					19 Klein D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Bush R.....	N	N	Y	N	
AL Young R.....	?	?	?	?	4 Latham R.....	Y	N	Y	N	10 Carrig R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Clark D.....	N	N	Y	N	
2 Bass D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Powell D.....	Y	?	X	?	29 Corbett R.....	Y	N	N	Y	
1 Merron R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray R.....	N	Y	N	Y	9 Dague R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	28 Eberhardt D.....	Y	?	?	?	
11 Addonizio D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Zelenko D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
3 Aschincloss R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					11 Flood D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
8 Canfield R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Alexander D.....	N	N	Y	N	27 Fulton R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Barden D.....	Y	N	Y	N	23 Gavin R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
2 Hand R.....	Y	N	Y	N	1 Bonner D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	7 James R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
12 Kean R.....	?	X	-		7 Carlyle D.....	Y	N	Y	N	24 Kearns R.....	?	?	?	?	
9 Osmer R.....	Y	N	Y	N	5 Chatham D.....	Y	N	Y	N	21 Kelley D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
10 Rodino D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Cooley D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	8 King R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
13 Sieminski D.....	Y	?	N	N	8 Deane D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	13 McConnell R.....	Y	?	?	?	
4 Thompson D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Durham D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	26 Morgan D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
14 Tomulley D.....	Y	Y	N	N	2 Fountain D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Mumma R.....	N	N	Y	N	
7 Widmull R.....	Y	N	Y	N	10 Jonas R.....	N	N	Y	N	19 Quigley D.....	Y	N	N	Y	
6 Williams D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Jones D.....	N	N	Y	N	14 Rhodes D.....	N	N	Y	N	
1 Wolverton R.....	N	N	Y	N	12 Shuford D.....	N	N	Y	N	22 Saylor R.....	N	N	Y	N	
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					18 Simpson R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
AL Dempsey D.....	v	X	v	X	AL Burdick R.....	N	N	Y	N	20 Van Zandt R.....	N	N	Y	N	
AL Fernandez D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Krueger R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Walter D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
NEW YORK					OHIO					WILDLIFE					
3 Becker R.....	Y	N	Y	N	9 Ashley D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
37 Cole R.....	Y	X	v	X	14 Ayres R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Byrne D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
2 Derounian R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Baughard R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
26 Gamble R.....	Y	?	Y	?	8 Betts R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
27 Gwin R.....	N	N	Y	N	22 Bolton, F.P., R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Green D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
32 Kearney R.....	Y	N	Y	N	11 Bolton, O.P., R.....	?	X		Y	6 Scott W.....	Y	Y	N	Y	
38 Keating R.....	N	N	Y	Y	16 Bow R.....	Y	N	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND					
33 Kilburn R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Brown R.....	N	N	Y	N	2 Fogarty D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
40 Miller R.....	Y	N	Y	N	5 Clevenger R.....	?	?	?	?	1 Forand D.....	Y	R	Y	N	
30 O'Brien D.....	Y	N	Y	N	20 Feighan D.....	Y	N	Y	N	SOUTH CAROLINA					
39 Osterart R.....	Y	N	Y	N	18 Hays D.....	Y	N	Y	N	4 Ashmore D.....	N	N	Y	N	
42 Pillion R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Henderson R.....	N	N	Y	N	3 Dorn D.....	N	N	Y	N	
41 Radwan R.....	?	?	?	?	2 Hess R.....	Y	X	v	X	6 McMillan D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
43 Reed R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins R.....	N	N	Y	N	5 Richards D.....	N	N	Y	N	
35 Riehman R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	19 Kiwan D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Riley D.....	N	N	Y	N	
28 St. George R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McCulloch R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
36 Taber R.....	N	N	Y	N	17 McGregor R.....	?	?	?	?	SOUTH DAKOTA					
31 Taylor R.....	Y	N	Y	N	23 Marshall R.....	Y	N	Y	N	2 Berry R.....	N	N	Y	N	
1 Wainwright R.....	Y	?	?	?	6 Polk D.....	N	N	Y	N	1 Lowe R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	
29 Wharton R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Schenck R.....	N	N	Y	N	TENNESSEE					
34 Williams R.....	Y	N	Y	N	1 Scherer R.....	Y	N	Y	N	2 Baker R.....	Y	N	Y	N	
New York City					21 Vanik D.....	Y	N	Y	N	6 Bass D.....	?	N	Y	N	
8 Anfuso D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys R.....	N	N	Y	Y	8 Cooper D.....	N	Y	N	Y	
5 Bosch R.....	Y	N	Y	N	17 Davis D.....	Y	?	?	?	9 Davis D.....	Y	N	Y	N	
24 Buckley D.....	Y	?	?	-	3 Albert D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Evans D.....	N	Y	N	Y	
11 Celler D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Belcher R.....	Y	?	Y	N	3 Frazier D.....	N	Y	N	Y	
17 Coueert R.....	N	N	Y	Y	2 Edmondson D.....	Y	N	Y	N	7 Murray D.....	N	Y	N	Y	
20 Davidson D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Jarman D.....	N	N	Y	N	5 Priest D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	
7 Delaney D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Steed D.....	Y	N	Y	N	1 Reece R.....	Y	X	Y	N	
23 Dollinger D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Wickersham D.....	Y	N	Y	N	TEXAS					
18 Donovan D.....	Y	Y	S	Y	2 Coon R.....	N	N	Y	N	5 Alger R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	
12 Dorn R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Ellsworth R.....	?	?	?	?	14 Bell D.....	Y	N	N	N	
22 Fine D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Green D.....	N	N	N	N	2 Brooks D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	
25 Fino R.....	Y	N	Y	N	1 Norblad R.....	Y	N	Y	N	17 Burleson D.....	N	N	Y	Y	
6 Holtzman D.....	Y	Y	N	Y					Al Dies D.....	Y	N	Y	N		

Pressures High, Vote Close

'SWITCHES' TURN ISSUE IN TRADE MANEUVERING

The House of Representatives, which Feb. 17 approved by a one-vote margin a so-called closed rule for consideration of the Trade Agreements Act, has made other hair-line decisions in recent years. Probably none was accompanied by as much lobby pressure (For story, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 170; for voting, see chart, p. 172.)

Veteran House members said opponents of the reciprocal trade program mounted the "biggest pressure campaign" they could recall. Among the most active were Southern textile interests, fearing Japanese competition; independent oil producers and coal operators, concerned about imported oil; wool growers, bicycle makers, and other interests.

A spokesman for lobbies supporting the trade legislation told CQ that "we were 'overconfident.'" But "freer-traders" rallied. As the House moved through the crucial roll calls, both sides waged an old-fashioned buttonholing campaign in the lobby and in Congressional offices, concentrating much effort on new Members. Meanwhile, Representatives -- in both parties -- backing the Administration's trade program urged support of a closed rule.

SWITCHES SIGNIFICANT

The first of the crucial Feb. 17 trade roll calls came on an attempt to move the previous question. This would have paved the way for adoption of the closed rule -- a rule designed to prevent crippling floor amendments to the bill, anticipated from "protectionists."

But the House refused to take up the previous question, 178-207. Next it rejected an open rule, 191-193. The House then accepted the closed rule, 193-192.

Thus the issue was similar on the first and third roll calls, making the switched votes significant.

Twenty-four Members who voted against the move for the previous question on the first roll call voted for the closed rule on the third:

Democrats (16)

Abbitt (Va.)
Boykin (Ala.)
Burleson (Texas)
Carnahan (Mo.)
Chelf (Ky.)
Doyle (Calif.)
Fernandez (N.M.)
Mack (Ill.)
Miller (Calif.)
Richards (S.C.)
Rivers (S.C.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Thompson (La.)
Watts (Ky.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Willis (La.)

Republicans (8)

Auchincloss (N.J.)
Baldwin (Calif.)
Fulton (Pa.)
Keating (N.Y.)
Ostertag (N.Y.)
Riehlman (N.Y.)
Robsion (Ky.)
Vorys (Ohio)

Seven members voted for the previous question on the first roll call and against the closed rule on the third:

Democrats (2)

Boland (Mass.)
Reuss (Wis.)

Republicans (5)

Avery (Kan.)
Bates (Mass.)
Hale (Maine)
McCulloch (Ohio)
McVey (Ill.)

Three Members voted on the first roll call but did not vote on the second.

Griffiths (D Mich.) and Vanik (Ohio) voted "yea" on the first roll call, did not vote on the second.

Fjare (R Mont.) voted "nay" on the first, but did not vote on the second.

Three Members who did not vote on the first roll call did on the second -- all voting "nay." They were Belcher (R Okla.), Reece (R Tenn.) and Sieminski (D N.J.).

On both the roll calls, there were 46 Representatives who did not vote.

CLOSEST SINCE 1950

The vote by which the rule was adopted was the closest House roll call in five years. On Jan. 19, 1950, the House rejected the Korea (economic) Aid Act, 191-192. (Later, Congress authorized \$60 million for the President "to furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea.")

Since 1949, three House roll calls have been decided by one-vote margins.

In the other single-vote decision, the House March 24, 1949, re-committed, 208-207, a bill to provide a \$90 monthly pension to all veterans of World Wars I and II at age 65.

Unlike the Senate's presiding officer and "tie-breaker," the Speaker of the House is eligible to vote on all roll calls. Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Texas) did not vote in any of the three most recent single-vote decisions.

But in 1946 Rayburn's vote, as Speaker, caused a tie and decided an issue. On May 3, after the House divided 127-126 on an amendment to trim Department of Commerce funds, Rayburn voted "nay" and the amendment was rejected on a tie, 127-127.

Closest House vote last year was on an amendment by Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) which would have substituted an increase in personal income tax exemption for the dividend relief provision of the omnibus tax bill. Cooper's amendment was rejected, 204-210, on a division that closely followed party lines (Democrats favoring the amendment.)

Three "nays" were the margin in the closest House roll call of 1953. By a 171-174 vote the House rejected an amendment by Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.). Whitten proposed a \$10 million increase in funds available for rural telephone loans.

In This Section...

- Television Network Study
- FHA Mortgage Authority
- Cotton Acreage Allotments
- Un-American Activities Report
- Hawaii, Alaska Statehood Recommended
- Curb placed on Secret Sessions
- Federal Highway Aid
- Economic Report Hearings End
- Peacetime Atomic Energy
- Armed Services Reserve Program
- Military Pay Raise Hearings
- Surplus Property Disposal Plan
- Antitrust Law Revision
- Asian Assistance Study
- School Construction Bill

Action

TELEVISION STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Feb. 17 released a progress report by Special Counsel Robert F. Jones on an investigation of television networks and the ultra high frequency-very high frequency problem. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 124.)

The report included the following points as recommendations or conclusions:

Study of proposals for federal regulation of the networks should be continued.

Proposals to shift all VHF channels to UHF are impractical.

Additional broadcast revenues should be channeled to smaller markets to support a nationwide competitive television network.

The federal excise tax on all-channel receivers should be removed.

Networks should adopt a consistent policy for granting or denying affiliation to an individual TV station.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), ranking GOP Committee member, called the report "professionally competent." He said he did not believe "it will be possible... to have a truly competitive television system unless and until the Congress takes steps to bring it about."

INCREASE FHA INSURANCE

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- Feb. 15 favorably reported a measure (S J Res 42 - S Rept 33) to increase the mortgage insurance authority of the Federal Housing Administration by \$1.5 billion. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 155.)

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- Feb. 15 ordered favorably reported H J Res 202, to increase FHA insurance authority by \$1.5 billion. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 155.)

COTTON ACREAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- Feb. 16 favorably reported a bill (HR 3952 - H Rept 58) to amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 3952 would:

Raise the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment by 3 percent, or about 543,000 acres. (The national cotton allotment set by the Agriculture Department is now 18,183,000 acres.)

Require states to use the additional acreage first to aid small farmers by providing each with a minimum allotment of five acres or his highest planted cotton acreage in 1952, 1953, or 1954, whichever was smaller.

Permit states to set aside a 10 percent reserve from the extra cotton acreage.

HEARINGS -- Subcommittee on Cotton held hearings on HR 3952 Feb. 9 and 11.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 11 -- Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said an increase in 1955 cotton acreage allotments was a matter of "economic life or death for many farmers of our nation." He said many farmers were "flat broke" as a result of a drought, and had to have a cash crop in 1955 or "go under."

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- Feb. 16 ordered two acreage allotment bills (HR 1573, 3952) favorably reported to the House.

PROVISIONS -- HR 1573 would repeal Section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which made conservation payments to farmers conditional on their compliance with acreage allotments for crops under controls.

HR 3952 would amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the same act to permit a state to set aside a 10 percent reserve from additional acreage.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- Feb. 11 released its annual report (H Rept 57) for 1954.

The report, based on hearings and investigations in 1954, proposed that Congress:

Provide that proof of membership in the Communist Party shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of violation of the Smith Act.

Make it a crime for anyone to carry secret government documents in interstate commerce without authorization.

Revoke second-class mailing privileges for subversive publications.

Permit as evidence "the results of technical surveillance in matters affecting the national security, provided that adequate safeguards are adopted to protect the civil liberties of all citizens."

Re-examine the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 "to determine its effectiveness in controlling and exposing subversive activities."

Require any person bidding for a government contract to swear that he is not, and has not been within the past 10 years, a member of any group advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The Committee called on labor unions to amend their constitutions to deny membership to Communist Party members.

PEACETIME ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy Raw Materials Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 12 released a report recommending United States entrance into bilateral agreements with friendly nations to speed the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses. The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), visited 11 countries in Europe and Asia in November-December, 1954. It reported it found everywhere an "overwhelming" response to President Eisenhower's 1953 proposal for establishment of an international atomic development agency, but acknowledged that creation of such an agency faced delays.

STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- Feb. 16 ordered favorably reported with amendments a bill (HR 2535) to admit both Hawaii and Alaska to the Union. The vote was 19-6. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 154.) Hearings on HR 2535 were held Feb. 14-15.

PROVISIONS -- As amended, HR 2535 would:

Permit the President to establish a military reservation limited to 40 percent of the area of Alaska roughly north and west of the Yukon River.

Require Congress to act on Hawaiian and Alaskan constitutions within 60 days after submission, with failure to act signifying approval.

Provide that Hawaii's and Alaska's representation in the House would increase present House membership only until the reapportionment following the 1960 census, after which House membership would fall back to 435.

Specify that Alaska's constitution as well as Hawaii's should be forwarded to Congress by the President immediately.

The Committee deleted a provision which would have allowed Alaska 37.5 percent of the receipts derived from its national forests, as compared with the 25 percent allowed other states.

The Committee rejected amendments which would have permitted:

Approval by the President of the constitutions of the proposed states without further action from Congress.

Incorporation of Alaska into the state of Washington and Hawaii into California and Utah.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 14 -- Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) urged that statehood for both territories be delayed pending adoption of a Constitutional amendment limiting their representation in the Senate. Pillion also said "the extensive Communistic influences in Hawaii" would be a danger to the U.S. until an amendment was enacted to permit proportional representation in the Senate.

Feb. 15 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said "it would be in the interest of the national security that Alaska remain a federal territory for the present." He saw "no objection to Hawaiian statehood." Wilson said

Alaska's "great size...sparse population and limited communications, as well as its strategic location, creates very special defense problems..."

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORIES

COMMITTEE -- Joint Printing.

ACTION -- Feb. 11 voted to discontinue free distribution of Congressional Directories to members of the Senate and House press galleries. The Committee estimated this action would save the government \$6230 a year.

SECRET SESSIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Special Investigating Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 16 altered its rules for secret sessions when military and defense leaders appear by requiring that testimony to be secret must relate to national security or top Administration policy. If a secret session is requested, the Subcommittee ruled that it must be notified at least 24 hours in advance so that members can judge the validity of the request.

Hearings

SALINE WATERS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On similar bills (HR 2104, 2126) to extend and amend a 1952 act providing for research into the use of saline waters.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) wrote the Committee to urge quick Congressional action on the bills. He said the saline water program "offers one possibility for alleviation" of present water shortages and of "more acute shortages" ahead. Witnesses favoring the proposed measures were Edward Frye, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Interior for water and power; David S. Jenkins, director of the Saline Water Conversion Program; and Sheppard T. Powell, consulting engineer, Baltimore, Ohio.

Feb. 17 -- Rep. Robert C. Wilson (R Calif.) testified in favor of the proposed legislation. Jenkins completed testimony begun on Feb. 16. Also heard were several technical experts who discussed various research processes they are developing for utilization of saline waters. They were Dr. G. L. Laserson, Nuclear Development Associates, Inc., White Plains, N.Y.; Dr. K. C. D. Hickman, Badger Manufacturing Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. George W. Murphy, State University of New York, Albany, N.Y.; and Dr. Maria Telkes, New York University, New York City. Officers and directors of the National Reclamation Association also met with the subcommittee.

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the President's Economic Report. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 153ff.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Henry G. Riter, III, National Association of Manufacturers president, agreed with the basic economic philosophy in the Economic Report. He said, however, there was a "pressing necessity"

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

Feb 21 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on proposals to provide permanent operating certificates for local service airlines.

21 Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security -- Begin hearings on Harvey M. Matusow.

21 Foreign Relations -- Continue hearings on U.S. technical assistance programs abroad.

22 Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee -- Discuss radioactive fallout and dispersal problems.

23 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Begin hearings on the nominations of George C. McConaughay to the Federal Communications Commission and Ross Rizley to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

23 Judiciary -- Begin hearings (closed) on the nomination of Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court.

25 Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal -- Begin hearings (closed) on the surplus disposal program.

28 Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal -- Continue hearings (closed) on cotton surplus disposal.

Mar 1 Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal -- Continue hearings on cotton and other surplus exports.

2 Agriculture and Forestry -- Regular meeting.

3 Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal -- Continue hearings on surplus exports.

Mar 4 Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal -- Continue hearings on surplus exports.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Feb 21 Government Operations Donable Property Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on a proposal to make some surplus property available to educational and public health institutions at no cost to them.

25 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Begin hearings on proposals to route U.S. 240 through Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia.

28 Un-American Activities -- Begin hearings at Ft. Wayne, Ind., into alleged instances of Communist-led labor unions.

28 Banking and Currency -- Begin hearings on bills to tighten federal control over bank holding companies and bank mergers.

Mar 2 Judiciary -- Begin hearings on proposals to increase the number of federal judges.

16 Government Operations Committee -- Regular meeting.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Mar 8 Atomic Energy -- Begin hearing on the nomination of John Von Neumann to the Atomic Energy Commission.

SELECT COMMITTEES

Feb 28 Small Business -- Regular meeting.

for corporate tax reduction and decried "the tendency toward continuous and indiscriminate expansion of government-sponsored retirement insurance." He said "signs are multiplying" that the economy is on the way upward.

Dr. Emerson F. Schmidt, economic research director of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the President's economic philosophy and policy "on the whole are admirable." But he criticized the public housing program as an inducement for "more and more people to look to the government for...their housing." He also opposed raising the minimum wage, expenditures for the Small Business Administration and the proposed International Finance Corporation, and other recommendations for the expenditure of federal funds.

Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers vice president, put much of the blame for the coal industry "being in bad shape" on residual oil imports. He said 165,000 men are idle in the coal fields.

Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange master, said agriculture also was below par economically. Farmers' income was about half that of "city and town people" in 1954, he said, adding that existing price supports should not be cut.

Don Mahon, National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers president, advocated social security benefits

for the totally disabled, reduction from 65 to 60 of the age for retirement with full benefits, and federal legislation to raise unemployment insurance payments.

Frazar B. Wilde, research and policy committee chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., generally agreed with the report, but said "it would be reckless" to assume that the U.S. no longer is subject to a recession.

RECLAMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On similar bills (HR 104, 384, 3817) to provide for federal cooperation in non-federal reclamation projects, and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 155.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- Representatives of the National Reclamation Association supported the proposals. Witnesses included John Bliss of New Mexico, chairman of the Small Projects Committee; Roy Whitacre of Nevada, manager of the Walker River Irrigation District; Thomas W. Jensen, secretary-manager of Utah Water Users

Association; Doyle Boen, general manager and chief engineer, and Floyd Bonge, director, both of the Eastern Municipal Water District, Hamet, Calif.; and W. C. Smith of Ainsworth, Neb., Small Projects Committee member.

Feb. 11 -- The Subcommittee concluded hearings following testimony of Rep. E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) in favor of the legislation. Other witnesses favoring the plan were Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation; Lloyd C. Halvorson, economist, the National Grange; and Charles H. Callison of the National Wildlife Federation.

ATOMIC ENERGY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- Feb. 11 on the state of United States atomic energy industry. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 145.)

TESTIMONY -- The Committee met in executive session with Atomic Energy Commission members to discuss the prices the AEC will charge and pay for nuclear fuels used in and produced by power reactors.

BACKGROUND -- Some Committee members have urged that the pricing schedules be made public. AEC has argued against this, contending such action might reveal U.S. production of processed uranium. The prices are available to firms cleared to participate in the reactor program.

Those testifying at the Feb. 10 Committee hearing, in addition to AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss and H.R. Searing, president of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, were William Steiger and Dr. Guy Suits, both of the National Association of Manufacturers and Alex Radin, American Public Power Association.

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 12) to amend the Agriculture Act of 1949 by restoring price supports for basic commodities to 90 percent of parity.

BACKGROUND -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. XIII, 1954, pp. 100ff.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 17 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said restoration of high level rigid farm price supports would aggravate existing surplus problems. Benson said he believed the present dairy support program should be continued because the dairy industry is showing "new signs of health and vigor." He told the Committee that an over supply of wheat is agriculture's biggest problem and that an over supply of rice was developing. In other fields, he said producers were in a period of "comparative stability."

RESERVE FORCES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 2967, an Administration bill to reorganize the reserve forces. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 153.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 14 -- James H. Douglas, Under Secretary of Air Force, said there was "concern as to serious difficulties arising over our ability to get long-term enlistees."

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff, said he feared the proposed six-month trainee program

would drain off four-year enlistments which the Air Force needs. But if the program is "kept...under control," he said, the Air Force probably could get enough long-term enlistees to meet its requirements.

Feb. 15 -- Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense, urged support for a provision subjecting men with reserve obligations to loss of retirement and promotion benefits and to discharge under conditions other than honorable if they fail to keep up reserve training. He said that although the Defense Department would try to keep reserve duty voluntary, "reasonable mandatory features" are sometimes necessary.

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) saw "seeds of a military dictatorship" in the compulsory features of the reserve program.

Feb. 17 -- Albert Pratt, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Vice Adm. James L. Holloway, Jr., chief of Naval personnel; and Maj. Gen. L.J. Sverdrup (ret.), commanding general, 102nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army Reserve, St. Louis, Mo., testified favorably.

MILITARY PAY INCREASES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 2607 to increase the pay of long-term servicemen. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 152.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said conversion to an all-jet Air Force and development of the atomic-powered submarine would bring "new...dangers" to personnel which could be offset only by increased military pay. The services expect to lose about 750,000 of the 1 million officers and men eligible for discharge this year, he said. The pay increase will cost approximately three-tenths of the cost of training their replacements, he said.

Feb. 17 -- Vice Adm. James L. Holloway, Jr., chief of Naval personnel, and Maj. Gen. Morris J. Lee, Air Force director of personnel planning, supported the bill.

SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Donable Property Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 3322) to make some surplus government property more readily available to educational and public health institutions at no cost to the institutions.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 15 -- Supporting HR 3322 were Reps. B.F. Sisk (D Calif.), D.R. Matthews (D Fla.), Lester Johnson (D Wis.), L.H. Fountain (D N.C.), and Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.); Ray Ward, Donable Property Subcommittee staff director; Bradshaw Mintener, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; L.K. Barry, chairman, National Association of State Agencies for Surplus Property; Assistant Director Harold L. Pearson, Budget Bureau; Robert F. Keller, General Accounting Office; C.E. Caffrey, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; Robert F. Nolan, Massachusetts state agency for government surplus; Maxwell Elliott, General Services Administration; and James Curran, Maryland assistant superintendent of prisons.

Ward said because of a Defense Department regulation, many items of small sale value which could be "of great value to educational institutions" must be disposed of. He said the net return to the government

from these sales is less than 5 percent of the items' original cost.

Feb. 17 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense W.J. McNeil said that while the Defense Department was "not against the donable program, our solution...would be to recommend the establishment of an appropriation account...in...the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which...would reflect charges equivalent to the fair value of the property turned over for donation."

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) urged the bill's approval.

ANTITRUST DAMAGES

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 16 on a bill (HR 3658) to grant the government the right to recover actual damages for injury sustained through a violation of the antitrust laws.

TESTIMONY -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes of the antitrust division endorsed the measure. He said that in one automobile tire transaction, the government was overcharged \$351,158 through collusive, non-competitive bidding by tire manufacturers, but was denied a suit to recover damages when the courts ruled the U.S. was not an "individual" in the legal sense of the word.

Barnes also said the reports that Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks had approved the appointment of trade association representatives to quasi-judicial business advisory councils were "of concern" to the antitrust division. He said allowing officials of big trade groups to sit on the councils could encourage the growth of monopolies.

ASIAN ASSISTANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Technical Assistance to Underdeveloped Areas.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- Feb. 17 on a study of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

TESTIMONY -- Harold Stassen, Foreign Operations Administration director, said President Eisenhower will ask Congress for a vast economic and technical aid program for Asia about the "middle of April" to apply after July 1, 1955.

While declining to give any exact figures on the size of the proposed program, Stassen said the expanded aid proposals were "in an advanced state of agreement" among government officials.

Both Stassen and Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., told the Committee that a new Administration plan for administering technical and other foreign aid programs also would reach Congress soon.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- Feb. 16 on a bill (S 968) embodying the \$1.1 billion program of federal aid for school construction requested by President Eisenhower in his Feb. 8 message to Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 142ff.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, supported the Administration's \$7 billion federal-state-local spending

proposal for school construction. She said the plan would provide an additional 200,000 classrooms for 6 million children in a three-year period.

Mrs. Hobby said the program, which features federal aid to states in floating school construction bonds, would be better than a program limited to federal grants because of "an understandable tendency on the part of many school districts to defer building plans in the hope they will receive federal assistance." Only about \$200 million of the \$1.1 billion federal share in the proposed program would be in outright grants. The rest would be in the form of loans for state and local school bonds.

Mrs. Hobby said the President's program "encourages local and state initiative and immediate action to speed school construction because the aid it offers is contingent upon first seeking financing through the usual channels."

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), Committee Chairman, said he would propose removing the limit on outright grants-in-aid provided in S 968. Hill has introduced a bill (S 5) to provide \$1 billion over a two-year period in grants for school construction.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) criticized the Eisenhower education program as "highly inflexible," and asked whether state school building agencies, which would get federal funds under the program, could be used to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation. Mrs. Hobby said she didn't think that would happen.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said the proposed program would give "the broadest kind of educational powers to the Commissioner" of Education, and seemed to make "mandatory" at least some federal control over public education.

Feb. 17 -- William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, said the Administration bill "has so many inadequacies that it would have to be rewritten." He charged that the Eisenhower plan "gives our schools much too little aid and much too much control" by the federal government. Carr added that unless the bill is "substantially" modified to provide "genuine assistance to states and localities instead of token assistance," there would be "little or no reason" why the NEA should support it.

Frederick Hipp, executive secretary of the New Jersey Education Association, declared "it would be most unfortunate if this bill, and this bill alone, should become law. It is obviously not a proposal designed to meet the present school building emergency."

WAGE INCREASE PROPOSALS

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 67, 774) to adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 154.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 17 -- Endorsing S 67 were James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL); Russell Stephens, president of American Federation of Technical Engineers (AFL); Thomas Maddock, legislative committee chairman of the National Association of Mechanics (Ind.); Dillard B. Lasseter, executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees, Agriculture Department; and

Alfred F. Beiter, president, National Customs Service Association.

Also favoring S 67, but suggesting amendments, were Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.); and E.W. McCabe, legislative committee chairman of the Internal Revenue Employees Association, Nashville, Tenn.

Lasseter and J. Austin Latimer, legislative counsel of the National Association of Postmasters (Ind.), testified in favor of S 774.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service. CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On identical Administration bills (HR 2987, 3017) to raise salaries of postal employees. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 154.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 15 -- Several Members of Congress testified.

Feb. 16 -- Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) testified in support of the proposed legislation. Witnesses also included officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and representatives of the Department of Labor.

Feb. 17 -- Officials of the General Accounting Office and 21 Members of Congress testified.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works. HELD HEARINGS -- On similar bills (HR 234, 235, 2127) to revise federal-aid-for-highway laws.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- C.D. Curtiss, commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads, called for a "clear, unified, up-to-date version" of the federal laws. He said the proposed bill "is merely a restatement of existing law and does not...change the general concept of federal aid for roads..." Henry J. Kaltenbach, solicitor for the Bureau, also testified in favor of revision.

Assignments

Senate Select Small Business Subcommittee chairmen named Feb. 10:

Taxes -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Monopoly -- Russell B. Long (D La.)

Financing -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Military Procurement -- George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Relations of Business with Government -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices --

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Joint Committee on Printing Chairman named Feb. 11:

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)

Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee chairmen named Feb. 14:

International Finance -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Banking -- A. Willis Robertson (D W. Va.)

Federal Reserve -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

Currency and Coinage -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Securities -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)

Housing -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Production and Stabilization -- J. Allen Frear, Jr.

(D Del.)

Small Business -- Wayne Morse (I Ore.)

House Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee chairmen named Feb. 15:

Administration -- James A. Byrne (D Pa.)

Compensation and Pension -- W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.)

Education and Training -- Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.)

Hospitals -- George S. Long (D La.)

Housing -- Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

Insurance -- Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.)

Spanish War -- Frank W. Boykin (D Ala.)

House Public Works Committee members added Feb. 16:

Prescott Bush (R Conn.)

Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.)

In This Appendix...**Page**

Bills Acted On	A-67
1. Public Laws	
2. Sent to President	
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions	
4. House Bills and Resolutions	
Bills Introduced	A-68
1. Agriculture	
2. Appropriations	
3. Education and Welfare	
4. Foreign Policy	
5. Labor	
6. Military and Veterans	
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative	
8. Taxes and Economic Policy	

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an **A**.

1. Public Laws

HR 2010. Public Law 5. Amend act of July 10, 1953 which created Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. HAYS (D Ark.). Passed House Jan. 27, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 1. President signed Feb. 7.

2. Sent to President

S145. Amend wheat marketing quota provision of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. YOUNG (R N.D.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture

reported Jan. 21, amended. Passed Senate Jan. 26. House Agriculture reported Feb. 8. Passed House Feb. 10.

S J Res 14. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 Olympic Games at Detroit, Mich. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 8. Passed Senate Feb. 9. Passed House Feb. 10.

HR 587. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported Jan. 25, amended. Passed House 366-0 Jan. 27. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 8. Passed Senate Feb. 9.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

NONE

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 456. Regulate fishing nets in Alaska waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 11, amended. S 913. Eliminate need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of Senate. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended.

S Res 20. Authorize expenditure of \$250,000 by Civil Service Committee for investigations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office reported Jan. 21, amended. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3005. Extend Universal Military Training and Service Act and Dependents Assistance Act. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 3, amended. Passed House 394-4, Feb. 8, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 14, amended.

HR 473. Authorize an investigation and report on advisability of a national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended.

HR 607. Provide that lands reserved to territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 55 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14.

HR 3828. Adjust the salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, and Members of Congress. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 14.

H J Res 107. Permit U.S. to release rights in tract of land to Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. HAGEN (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 8.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
4. FOREIGN POLICY	District of Columbia
Administrative Policy	Indian & Territorial Affairs
International Relations	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
5. LABOR	Presidential Policy
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	BUSINESS & BANKING
Defense Policy	Commerce & Communications
Veterans	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked with an asterisk (*). To check off bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check off bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1051....2/11/55. Amend section 8a (4) of Commodity Exchange Act, as amended to fix reasonable fees for registrations, renewals, and certificates. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1059....2/11/55. Amend section 8 (e) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re distribution of payments among landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers. Agriculture.

FREAR (D Del.) S 971....2/8/55. Stabilize farm incomes by providing a system of insurance to indemnify farmers against certain losses occurring in operation of their farms. Agriculture.

*LUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Scott (D N.C.), Langer (R N.D.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Morse (I Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.) S 316 41....2/8/55. Establish national policy for production and utilization of food and fiber to make full economic use of productive capacity of U.S. farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress foreign policy of U.S. Agriculture.

TURNER (D S.C.) S 978....2/8/55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to require that prices of basic agricultural commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1023....2/8/55. Retire submarginal lands from production of surplus agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 3742....2/8/55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3993....2/14/55. Provide for price support for durum wheat (class II) at \$4 per bushel for each crop which Secretary finds is short of indicated market demands and carryover requirements. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4000....2/14/55. Similar to Baker (R Tenn.) HR 3742.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4002....2/14/55. Provide for issuance of campfire permits and facilitate development, maintenance and operating facilities for public use in national forests. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 3822....2/8/55. Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, by striking out termination date. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 3952....2/10/55. Amend cotton-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 3773....2/8/55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of food-stamp plan. Agriculture.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 3953....2/10/55. Similar to Gathings (D Ark.) HR 3952.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 3, 1955, through Feb. 14, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,059	4,044
Joint Resolutions	43	214
Concurrent Resolutions	12	84
Simple Resolutions	57	140
TOTAL	1,171	4,482

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 3780....2/8/55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 3781....2/8/55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1348) re prohibition of payments to farmers who knowingly exceed their acreage allotments. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 3782....2/8/55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1441) to support certain farm products at 100 percent of parity. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 3783....2/8/55. Continue through Dec. 31, 1957 existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 3784....2/8/55. Amend act of Aug. 28, 1937 (16 U.S.C. sec. 590x-3) as amended, to provide additional credit facilities for farm enlargement and development and to assist beginning farmers to become farm owners. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 3785....2/8/55. Provide for stockpiling adequate national safety reserve of food and fiber. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3912....2/10/55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3914....2/10/55. Foster cooperative agriculture education work of extension services, free extension services from performance of nongovernmental functions and political activity, and promote economy in agricultural extension work. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3916....2/10/55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re utilization of county committee authorized under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Agriculture.

MOULD (D Mo.) HR 4012....2/14/55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that local and county committees shall have sole authority to select and dismiss their employees. Agriculture.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3947....2/10/55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H Con Res 82....2/10/55. Propose immediate enactment by Congress of necessary legislation to relieve certain farmers from acreage controls. Agriculture.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 3815....2/8/55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

COTTON (R N.H.) S 980....2/8/55. Provide system of scholarships for persons of unusual ability in certain sciences. Labor.

*FREAR (D Del.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 972....2/8/55. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended re establishment and operation of savings and loan associations. Banking and Currency.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1011....2/9/55. Make certain exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. and of U.S. courts of appeals in actions relating to the public schools. Judiciary.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1022....2/9/55. Amend title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and provide for insurance of loans thereunder. Banking and Currency.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Purcell (R Conn.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Bender (R Ohio), Aliott (R Colo.), Young (R N.D.), Flanders (R Vt.), Thye (R Minn.),

Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Duff (R Pa.), Bush (R Conn.), Bennett (R Conn.), Payne (R Maine), Kuchel (R Calif.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) S 968.....2/8/55. Authorize federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. Labor.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.) S J Res 42.....2/11/55. Amend sec. 217 of National Housing Act, as amended to increase from \$1.5 billion to \$3.5 billion, maximum amount of mortgage insurance authorizations. Banking and Currency.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1016.....2/9/55. Similar to Johnston (D S.C.) S 1011.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1029.....2/9/55. Give Commissioners of Education authority to issue certain local educational agencies quitclaim deeds to certain temporary facilities, upon showing of need therefor. Labor.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 3924.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3925.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 3922.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 3926.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3921.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 3770.....2/8/55. Authorize federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. Labor.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 3927.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 3824.....2/8/55. Similar to Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) HR 3770.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3920.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3919.....2/10/55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 3928.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H J Res 202.....2/8/55. Amend sec. 217 of National Housing Act, as amended to increase from \$1.5 billion to \$3.5 billion, maximum amount of mortgage insurance authorizations. Banking and Currency.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 3923.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 3929.....2/10/55. Similar to O'Hara (D Ill.) HR 3919.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 3812.....2/8/55. Similar to Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) HR 3770.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 4022.....2/14/55. Provide that school districts which filed applications for payments under P L 815, 81st Cong. before Nov. 24, 1953 shall not be penalized on account of school-construction contracts made after that date. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1006.....2/8/55. Authorize reciprocal fire protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. Government Operations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 982.....2/8/55. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to states and municipalities for construction of sewage treatment works. Public Works.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 983.....2/8/55. Provide grants to municipalities in those states which are parties to Ohio River Valley sanitation compact to aid in construction of sewage treatment works to prevent pollution of waters in Ohio River Basin. Public Works.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3756.....2/8/55. Authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. Government Operations.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3901.....2/10/55. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to aid business enterprises in financing improvements to reduce smoke, air pollution, and contamination. Banking and Currency.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4008.....2/14/55. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize disposal of certain federal surplus property to state and local units of U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

MOLLCHAN (D W.Va.) HR 4010.....2/14/55. Amend Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 4020.....2/14/55. Provide grants to municipalities in those states which are parties to Ohio River Valley sanitation compact to aid in construction of sewage treatment works to prevent pollution of waters in Ohio River Basin. Public Works.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3937.....2/10/55. Establish Medical Advisory Committee on Alcoholism in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Commerce.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 3811.....2/8/55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

SOCIAL SECURITY

BENDER (R Ohio) S 999.....2/8/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. Finance.

COTTON (R N.H.) S 979.....2/8/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 60 in lieu of age 65. Finance.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 3873.....2/10/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 3743.....2/8/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of any benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Commerce.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3890.....2/10/55. Encourage use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals who are eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social-security benefits or subject to social-security taxes. Ways and Means.

POFF (R Va.) HR 3795.....2/8/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, re age of retirement and computation of annuities. Commerce.

POFF (R Va.) HR 3796.....2/8/55. Similar to Beamer (R Ind.) HR 3743.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3826.....2/8/55. Provide that railroad employees may retire on full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years and provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of individual's average monthly compensation for 5 years of highest earnings. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3938.....2/10/55. Similar to Poff (R Va.) HR 3795.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

*KILGORE (D W.Va.) Dirksen (R Ill.) S 995.....2/8/55. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act re return of properties confiscated in World War II. Judiciary.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1030.....2/11/55. Increase fee for executing application for passport or visa from \$1 to \$3. Foreign Relations.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 3896.....2/10/55. Increase fee for executing an application for a passport from \$1 to \$3. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) H J Res 210.....2/8/55. Provide for construction of nuclear power reactor in Japan. Atomic Energy.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3884.....2/10/55. Permit naturalization of certain persons by reason of honorable service in U. S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1952. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3998.....2/14/55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) Flanders (R Vt.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Payne (R Maine), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Mansfield (D Mont.) S Con Res 12.....2/9/55. Request President to call convention of NATO countries. Foreign Relations.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 3750.....2/8/55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) H Con Res 73.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) H Con Res 74.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.

FINE (D N.Y.) H Res 138.....2/8/55. Favor embracing within Republic of Ireland all territory of that country. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 75.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.....2/8/55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4005.....2/14/55. Similar to Burleson (D Texas) HR 3750.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H Con Res 76.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.
 METCALF (D Mont.) H Con Res 77.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.
 O'HARA (D Ill.) H Con Res 84.....2/14/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.
 PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 78.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.
 WALTER (D Pa.) H Con Res 79.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.
 WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 3814.....2/8/55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.
 ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 80.....2/10/55. Similar to Holifield (D Calif.) H Con Res 72.

5. Labor

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3751.....2/8/55. Repeal Taft-Hartley Act and reenact Wagner Act. Labor.
 FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3767.....2/8/55. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.
 KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 3903.....2/10/55. Provide plan for greater opportunities of employment, for distribution to owners, management, and to all other employees certain amounts of corporate income. Labor.
 RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3977.....2/8/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. Labor.
 ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) (by request) HR 3951.....2/10/55. Amend section 9 (b) (4) of National Labor Relations Act re brewery employees refusal to work when other employees are on strike. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

*POTTER (R Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Ervin (D N.C.), Douglas (D Ill.), Martin (R Pa.) (by request) S 1039.....2/11/55. Incorporate Military Order of Purple Heart, national organization of combat wounded composed solely of Purple Hearters. Judiciary.
 FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 969.....2/8/55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, re process of selection. Armed Services.

BOSCH (D N.Y.) H Res 137.....2/8/55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of forced repatriation program carried out by our military and civilian authorities in years 1945-47. Rules.
 CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3895.....2/10/55. Amend act of April 29, 1941, to authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts. Judiciary.
 CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3996.....2/14/55. Further amend Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 to remove \$2,500 limit to damage on personal property which can be recovered under act. Judiciary.
 DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 3761.....2/8/55. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Armed Services.
 HAND (R N.J.) HR 3623.....2/8/55. Permit partially disabled veterans to re-enlist in armed forces of U.S. including Coast Guard for limited duty. Armed Services.
 MILLER (D Calif.) HR 3918.....2/10/55. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177), as amended until six months after termination of national emergency. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3794.....2/8/55. Establish rank and grade of Chief of Naval Material. Armed Services.
 PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3936.....2/10/55. Amend act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes." Armed Services.
 SEELEY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 3827.....2/8/55. Amend section 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 (37 U.S.C. sec. 253 (c)) to authorize transportation in kind, reimbursement therefor, or payment of monetary allowance in lieu of transportation in kind to members of uniformed services for transportation of baggage and household effects in house trailer or mobile dwelling. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) H Con Res 70.....2/8/55. Establish joint congressional committee to conduct special study of ways in which existing and proposed federal economic powers and programs can make their greatest contribution to defense against modern atomic attack. Rules.

VETERANS

BENDER (R Ohio) S 1002.....2/8/55. Increase amount of guaranty by Veterans Administration on certain home loans made pursuant to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Labor.

GORE (D Tenn.) S 1047.....2/11/55. Provide for construction of Veterans Administration hospital. Labor.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3989.....2/14/55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that retired pay, disability retirement pay, or disability severance pay shall be granted to certain disabled former members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 3779.....2/8/55. Extend period for filing of certain claims under War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, by World War II prisoners of war. Commerce.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 4006.....2/14/55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. Veterans.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 4007.....2/14/55. Establish educational-assistance program for children of servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Veterans.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3943.....2/10/55. Grant veterans with service after June 27, 1950, same exclusive preferences provided under Boulder Canyon Project Act for veterans with service during other periods of hostility. Interior.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 3805.....2/8/55. Simplify and make more nearly uniform laws governing payment of compensation for service-connected disability or death. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 3806.....2/8/55. Amend and revise laws re veterans' pensions to define "war period" and certain other terms, and to fix amount of pensions. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 3807.....2/8/55. Define term "substantially gainful occupation" in determination of eligibility for non-service-connected pension. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 3808.....2/8/55. Increase rates of compensation for disability incurred in combat. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 3809.....2/8/55. Authorize transfer of hospitals and related facilities between Veterans Administration and Department of Defense. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 3810.....2/8/55. Revise basis for certain disability awards. Veterans.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3813.....2/8/55. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine eligibility for membership therein. Judiciary.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1025.....2/9/55. Provide for establishment of Look-Out Mountain National Park in state of Minnesota. Interior.
 THYE (R Minn.) S 1050.....2/11/55. Similar to Humphrey (D Minn.) S 1025.

BAKER (R Tenn.) H J Res 203.....2/8/55. Designate Mrs. Elizabeth (Ben) Kennedy as "United States GI Mother". Veterans.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3877.....2/10/55. Provide for establishment of Lookout Mountain National Park in state of Minnesota. Interior.

DAVIS (D Ga.) H J Res 205.....2/8/55. Designate second Sunday in October of each year as National Grandmother's Day. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) H J Res 206.....2/8/55. Authorize President to proclaim third week in April of each year as National My Family Week. Judiciary.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3897.....2/10/55. Relieve Secretary of Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof. Interior.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3796.....2/8/55. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U.S.A. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 209.....2/8/55. Establish May 14 of every year as WAC-Veterans Day in recognition and appreciation of patriotic devotion to duty of all members of Women's Army Corps. Judiciary.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H Con Res 71.....2/8/55. Extend greetings on occasion of 200th anniversary of creation of Fort Ticonderoga to director. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1041.....2/11/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 3860.....2/10/55. Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, executive branch of the government. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3819.....2/8/55. Consolidate and revise certain provisions of law re additional compensation of civilian employees of federal government stationed outside continental U.S. and in Alaska, except as otherwise authorized therein, and facilitate recruitment, reduce turnover and compensate extra costs and hardships due to oversea assignments. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3820....2/8/55. Provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside U.S. for use in U.S., its territories or possessions. Civil Service.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 3759....2/8/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain employees of federal government. Civil Service.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 3760....2/8/55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 3909....2/10/55. Amend section 12 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for payment of annuities thereunder to widowers of female employees who die in service. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3791....2/8/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re coverage, creditable service, employee deductions and deposits, retirement, computation of annuities, lump-sum and other benefits, re-employment of annuitants, exemption from legal processes, and adjustment of prior rights. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3792....2/8/55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to increase amount of annuities. Civil Service.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3793....2/8/55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended re recognition of organizations of postal federal employees. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3934....2/10/55. Provide for recognition of organizations of postal and other federal employees. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3935....2/10/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for officers and employees within purview thereof additional benefits re qualification for retirement and computation of principal and survivor annuities. Civil Service.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4014....2/14/55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 3799....2/8/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 3946....2/10/55. Permit employees of Panama Canal Company who are piloting vessels through Panama Canal to retire under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, after 20 years of service. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 3948....2/10/55. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954 re change of effective date. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3950....2/10/55. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Government Operations.

COMMEMORATIVE

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 975....2/8/55. Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps in commemoration of invaluable service rendered to U.S. by Amelia Earhart Putnam. Civil Service.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3992....2/14/55. Provide for erection of monument to Chief Red Cloud on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Administration. McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 207....2/8/55. Provide for investigating feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state and federal program in city of Boston, Mass. and general vicinity thereof for preserving historic properties, objects and buildings in that area. Interior.

CONGRESS

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 973....2/8/55. Provide residence for pages of Senate and of House of Representatives under supervision of Capitol Pages' Residence Board. Administration.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.) H J Res 207....2/8/55. Create office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 3886....2/10/55. Create office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. Judiciary.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 139....2/14/55. Authorize Committee on Agriculture to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. Rules.

MILLER (R Md.) H Con Res 69....2/8/55. Provide for annual address to Congress by Chief Justice of U.S. on state of judiciary. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3828....2/8/55. Adjust salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

WATTS (D Ky.) H Res 140....2/14/55. Create position as stenographer to Postmaster. Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

*BUTLER (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dirksen (R Ill.),

Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Jenner (R Ind.), Langer (R N.D.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Capenhart (R Ind.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 39....2/8/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 990....2/8/55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 40....2/8/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to grant to citizens of U.S. who have attained age of 18 right to vote. Judiciary.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H J Res 204....2/8/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H J Res 214....2/14/55. Similar to Burnside (D W.Va.) H J Res 204.

PILLION (R N.Y.) H J Res 208....2/8/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re election of Senators from states hereafter admitted to Union. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

*BIBLE (D Nev.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Duff (R Pa.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 1045....2/11/55. Make permanent certain temporary judgeships. Judiciary.

COTTON (R N.H.) S 981....2/8/55. Assist enforcement of state laws licensing insurance companies by prohibiting use of mails to evade such laws. Civil Service.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Payne (R Maine), Pastore (D R.I.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1043....2/11/55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. by adding new chapter defining crimes and providing penalties for possession, transportation and sale of narcotics. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 977....2/8/55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 997....2/8/55. Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindlers. Judiciary.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 3749....2/8/55. Provide for handling of juvenile delinquents. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3881....2/10/55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3882....2/10/55. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3883....2/10/55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. so as to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3997....2/14/55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3764....2/8/55. Provide for payment of annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 3769....2/8/55. Prohibit courts of U.S. and all other federal agencies from deciding or considering any matter drawing in question administration by several states of their respective educational systems. Judiciary.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 3771....2/8/55. Strengthen and improve state and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. Labor.

GUIDER (R Calif.) HR 4017....2/14/55. Provide that authority of Commissioner of Education to contract for research in field of education shall include authority to contract for research into narcotic addiction problem. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4019....2/14/55. Authorize mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile for U.S. marshals and their deputies for travel on official business. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3786....2/8/55. Authorize federal government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage or other subversion. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3790....2/8/55. Accelerate consideration by courts of criminal proceedings involving treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition, and subversive activities and increase to 15 years statute of limitations applicable to such offenses. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3942....2/10/55. Amend title 19, U.S.C., to penalize unauthorized use of interstate motor trucks. Judiciary.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 4016....2/14/55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 1040....2/11/55. Provide for commission to regulate transportation of passengers by common carriers operating over regular routes within metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 986....2/8/55. Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 984....2/8/55. Amend act entitled "An act to authorize D.C. government to establish Office of Civil Defense and for other purposes," approved Aug. 11, 1950. D.C.

SYMINOTON (D Mo.) S 1057....2/11/55. Permit consolidation of District of Columbia banks and conversion of national banks into and consolidation of national banks with D.C. banks. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 3748....2/8/55. Provide for application of prevailing wage policy to officers, members, and positions of fire department for Washington National Airport. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 3749....2/8/55. Provide for application of prevailing wage policy to officers, members and positions of police force for Washington National Airport. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3753....2/8/55. Set aside action of commissioners of D.C. re reassignment of certain fire department personnel. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3754....2/8/55. Require that all officers of fire department of D.C. shall be appointed on basis of competitive civil-service examinations. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3775....2/8/55. Provide municipal auditorium for D.C. D.C.

McMILLIAN (D S.C.) HR 3908....2/10/55. Provide for regulation of fares for transportation of school children in D.C. D.C.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 3787....2/8/55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3933....2/10/55. Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. D.C.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 3829....2/8/55. Similar to Merrow (R N.H.) HR 3787.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Welker (R Idaho) S 985....2/8/55. Establish Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. Foreign Relations.

NEUTERGER (D Ore.) S 1027....2/9/55. Provide for location, establishment, construction, equipment, and operation of a hospital for mentally ill of Alaska. Labor.

NEUPERGER (D Ore.) S 1028....2/9/55. Provide for hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska. Labor.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3990....2/14/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on projects for conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3991....2/14/55. Provide for location, establishment, construction, equipment, and operation of hospital for mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

HOBMER (R Calif.) H J Res 213....2/14/55. Authorize territory of Hawaii to be incorporated in state of California and territory of Alaska to be incorporated in state of Washington. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S 976....2/8/55. Provide for release of right, title, and interest of U.S. in certain tract or parcel of land conditionally granted by it to city of Montgomery, W. Va. Armed Services.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1015....2/9/55. Provide for relief of city of Carson City, Nev. Judiciary.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1053....2/11/55. Amend act authorizing Secretary of Interior to lease certain lands in state of Montana to Phillips County Post of American Legion to authorize renewal of such lease. Interior.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 998....2/8/55. Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in state of Oklahoma to city of Woodward, Okla. Agriculture.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 989....2/8/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents to certain lands in Hancock County, Miss., conveyed as swamp and overflowed lands by state of Mississippi to private individuals in 1926. Interior.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 3741....2/8/55. Provide for conveyance of certain land to Halleyville School District, No. 11, at Halleyville, Okla. Interior.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 3752....2/8/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents to certain lands in Hancock County, Miss., conveyed as swamp and overflowed land by state of Mississippi to private individuals in 1926. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4001....2/14/55. Provide for management and disposition of certain public domain lands in state of Oklahoma. Interior.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4004....2/14/55. Provide for sale of certain lands in national forests. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3915....2/10/55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer 10 acres of land in Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., to School District No. 1, Pondera County, Mont. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3917....2/10/55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Montana. Interior.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 3825....2/8/55. Make retrocession to Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3816....2/8/55. Require public hearings prior to withdrawals of public lands to limit temporary withdrawals to five years. Interior.

POST OFFICE

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3747....2/8/55. Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. Armed Services.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3818....2/8/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3899....2/10/55. Similar to Buckley (D N.Y.) HR 3818.

GROBES (R Iowa) HR 3774....2/8/55. Permit involuntarily separated postmasters, when post offices are discontinued, to acquire classified civil-service status through noncompetitive civil-service examinations. Civil Service.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3913....2/10/55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1942, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) (by request) HR 4011....2/14/55. Improve administration of civil service by providing for appointment, reappointment, or reinstatement of any postmaster involuntarily separated without fault to position in postal field service of U.S. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) H Con Res 81....2/10/55. Favor temporary continuation of certain post offices after Postmaster General has ordered their discontinuance. Civil Service.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4013....2/14/55. Provide cost-of-living pay increase for employees of field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

BUTLER (R Md.) S 987....2/8/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. Judiciary.

*MCCELLAN (D Ark.), Bender (R Ohio), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chaves (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Texas), Douglas (D Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), George (D Ga.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Mundt (R S.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Neely (D W. Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 1004....2/8/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to improve administration of program for utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. Government Operations.

MCCELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1005....2/8/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit the head of any federal agency to authorize destruction of records to prevent their falling into enemy hands. Government Operations.

MCCELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1007....2/8/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize administrator to receive and preserve authenticated copies of compacts between states. Government Operations.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 1018....2/9/55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act to create an "Office of Administrative Procedure" and a corps of hearing officers to be called administrative judges. Government Operations.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1031....2/11/55. Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which armed forces of U.S. have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. Interior.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3755....2/8/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended re destruction of records beyond continental limits of U.S. when retention would imperil security. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3757....2/8/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to American National Red Cross. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3758....2/8/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re authorizing of Administrator to receive agreements or compacts entered into between states and to take all necessary actions for preservation and servicing.

HOLT (R Calif.) HR 4018....2/14/55. Amend section 11 (a) of act of June 6, 1933 which provides for Federal Advisory Council in Department of Labor. Labor.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 4009....2/14/55. Amend section 206 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to enable Comptroller General more effectively to assist appropriations committees in considering budget. Government Operations.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1017....2/9/55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951. Finance.

McCELLAN (D Ark.) S 1003....2/8/55. Establish federal policy concerning termination, limitation or establishment of business-type operations of government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3762....2/8/55. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3939....2/10/55. Restore right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; return control over public purse to the people; restrain further deterioration of our currency; enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; establish and maintain domestic gold-coin standard. Banking and Currency.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3949....2/10/55. Define application of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 988....2/8/55. Provide certain decorations for outstanding and heroic conduct or service by persons serving in American merchant marine. Commerce.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Wiley (R Wis.), Ives (R N.Y.), Henning (D Mo.) S 967....2/8/55. Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3994....2/14/55. Amend subsection 216 (c), part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3789....2/8/55. Amend section 315 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 to withdraw from individuals convicted of subversive activities and members of certain subversive organizations right of equal opportunity for use of broadcasting facilities in political campaigns. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S J Res 43....2/11/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to institute comprehensive study for purpose of assisting coal industry develop new markets and greater utilization of coal resources and byproducts derived therefrom. Interior.

*GORE (D Tenn.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 1049....2/11/55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction by Atomic Energy Commission of experimental facility for production of electric power from nuclear fission. Atomic Energy.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 3895....2/10/55. Provide that U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects. Merchant Marine.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3898....2/10/55. Similar to Rhodes (R Ariz.) HR 3798.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H J Res 212....2/10/55. Subject submerged lands under marginal seas to provisions of Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and amend such act to provide that revenues under its provisions shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 3902....2/10/55. Amend Natural Gas Act re transportation of gas in interstate commerce. Commerce.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3910....2/10/55. Amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. Agriculture.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 3798....2/8/55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to further extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3940....2/10/55. Amend Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1936, as amended, re arm's length sale and incidental transportation by producer or gatherer not otherwise engaged in such action. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3941....2/10/55. Amend Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1936, as amended, re determination by Interstate Commerce Commission of monopolistic practices. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3944....2/10/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) re mining and use of timber on government lands.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 3945....2/10/55. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under the provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

GORE (D Tenn.) S 1048....2/11/55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1052....2/11/55. Authorize projects for improvement of Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1032....2/11/55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3995....2/14/55. Provide that permanent works to protect certain levees from erosion and damage shall be constructed and maintained by U.S. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3839....2/10/55. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3878....2/10/55. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood control work. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 3894....2/10/55. Increase usefulness of St. Lawrence seaway by increasing width and depth of certain locks, increasing controlling depth of channels and canals, and by providing for deepening of certain connecting waterways in Great lakes area so as to permit oceangoing vessels using such seaway to reach all the Great Lakes ports. Public Works.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3907....2/10/55. Authorize appropriation of \$5 million to repair hurricane damage along coast of South Carolina from Georgetown to Cherry Grove Beach. Public Works.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 3930....2/10/55. Provide for maintenance of a 9-foot channel in Minnesota River, Minn. from mile 14.2 to its mouth. Public Works.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4015....2/14/55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented, re moneys expended on highway 103 shall be returned to federal government and highway shall be operated as toll road by state of Colorado. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3803....2/8/55. Provide that in construction of reservoirs by U.S. consideration shall be given to future development of such reservoirs and surrounding area for recreational purposes. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4021....2/14/55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss. and Helena, Ark. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3804....2/8/55. Provide transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3817....2/8/55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1058....2/11/55. Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1024....2/9/55. Amend section 5701 (b) (2) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to adjust rates of tax on cigars. Finance.

*THYE (R Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.) S 994....2/8/55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Finance.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 3874....2/10/55. Provide additional exemption for income-tax purposes for taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 3875.....2/10/55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3876.....2/10/55. Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home. Ways and Means.

BOOGS (D La.) HR 3746.....2/8/55. Remove excise tax on musical instruments. Ways and Means.

BOLTON, O.P. (R Ohio) HR 3911.....2/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove limitations on amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted, to permit taxpayers using the standard deduction to deduct such expenses. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3750.....2/8/55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 3999.....2/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that retirement systems for members of armed forces shall be considered public retirement systems as defined in section 37 (f). Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3821.....2/8/55. Make provision re withholding, for purposes of income tax imposed by certain cities on compensation of federal employees. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3867.....2/10/55. Exempt from tax amount paid for admissions to certain rodeos. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3839.....2/10/55. Repeal certain manufacturers' excise taxes on electric, gas, and oil appliances. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3888.....2/10/55. Exempt from tax, assessments paid by club members for capital improvements. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3891.....2/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow longer period for claiming refund or credit of income tax where claim is based upon judicial decision affecting tax liability in a similar case. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3892.....2/10/55. Protect farmers and other persons who are required to treat patronage dividends as income for federal income-tax purposes by providing for collection of income tax at source on such dividends. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3893.....2/10/55. Amend section 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of medical expenses without regard to maximum limitations of existing law. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) ER 3763.....2/8/55. Allow parent, under certain circumstances to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for care of children while parent is working. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) ER 3765.....2/8/55. Provide additional income-tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3766.....2/8/55. Provide additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting dependent who is permanently handicapped. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4003.....2/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for education of his children. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3768.....2/8/55. Repeal excise tax on transportation of coal. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3772.....2/8/55. Similar to Cellar (D N.Y.) HR 3750.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3776.....2/8/55. Provide for information required from certain tax-exempt organizations. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 3900.....2/10/55. Amend section 5701 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to adjust rates of tax on cigars. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3778.....2/8/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit accelerated amortization of certain devices and equipment for collection at source of atmospheric pollutants and contaminants. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3904.....2/10/55. Amend section 7851 (a) (1) (A) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deficiency notice mailed to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3905.....2/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deduction for loss of wages or other compensation by reason of calls to jury service. Ways and Means.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 3906.....2/10/55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3931.....2/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of individual taxpayers, a deduction equal to 30 percent of amounts paid as tuition for college or university students. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3932.....2/10/55. Continue until close of June 30, 1956, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 3800.....2/8/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on selective basis, regulate flow of imported articles on basis of fair competition with domestic articles. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 3801.....2/8/55. Amend section 1C1^o of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re adjustment of basis of property for carrying charges on unimproved and unproductive real property. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3777.....2/8/55. Similar to Hays (D Ark.) HR 3776.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3802.....2/8/55. Provide for correction of inequities under Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950, as amended. Ways and Means.

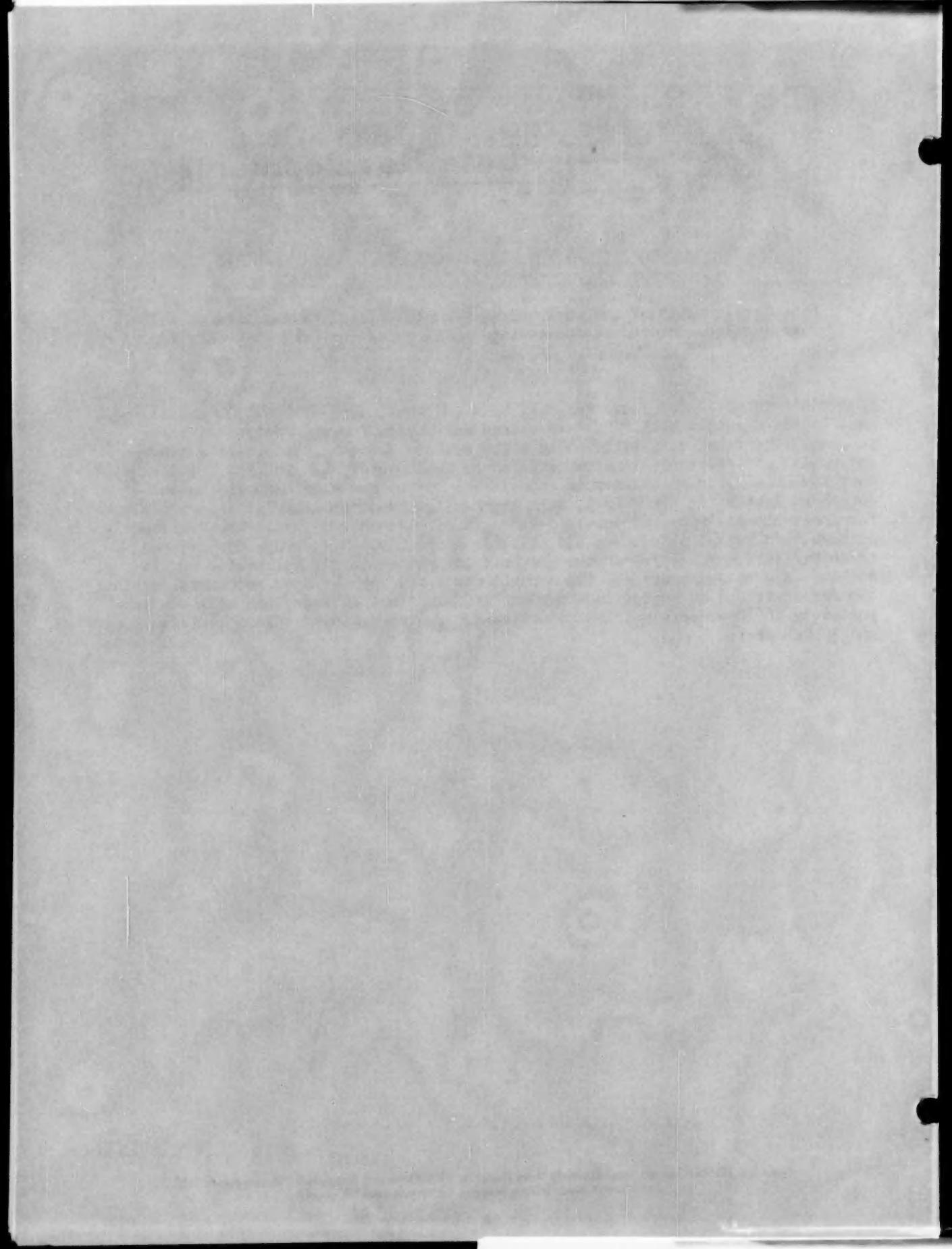


Late Developments

Feb. 18, 1955

Late developments of the week ending Feb. 18, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the Feb. 25 Weekly Report.

RECIPROCAL TRADE -- The House Feb. 18, by a roll-call vote of 295-110, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 1) to extend and liberalize the reciprocal trade program. The final vote followed by a few moments House rejection, by a 199-206 roll call, of a recommitment motion offered by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.). President Eisenhower, in a last-minute appeal read to the House by Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), said the foreign trade program "will powerfully reinforce the military and economic strength of our own country." The President's message said the plan to lower U.S. tariffs gradually, in exchange for reduced trade barriers abroad, "is of the greatest importance to the well-being of the free world." Eighty Democrats and 119 Republicans voted for the Reed recommitment motion; 140 Democrats and 66 Republicans opposed it. On final passage, the bill was supported by 186 Democrats and 109 Republicans. Voting against it were 75 Republicans and 35 Democrats.



Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 18, 1955

REPORTED → PASSED KILLED X SIGNED *

APPROPRIATIONS

No regular appropriations bills have been reported.

COPYRIGHT 1955 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Close Trade

The House, following a last-minute appeal from President Eisenhower, passed a reciprocal trade bill. The final vote came moments after Representatives defeated a motion to recommit the measure. The President's appeal, read to the House by Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), said the trade program "will powerfully reinforce the military and economic strength of our country." "Freer-trade" forces cleared their highest hurdle one day previously, when the House, by a one-vote margin, rejected a move to permit amendments from the floor.

Statehood

Flag-makers perked up again as a package Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill was reported to the House. A committee amendment would permit the President to set aside up to 40 percent of Alaska as a military reservation. Opposition focused on plans to give the two prospective states full representation in Congress, and on alleged "extensive Communistic influences" in Hawaii.

Self-Help

The House voted, 283-118, to raise Congressional pay by \$10,000. Also in the bill were raises for the Speaker, Vice President, federal judges, Justice Department officers, and committee staffers. Efforts to trim the raises failed. Next hurdle before bigger checks are cashed: Senate action.

Summer Soldiers

Administration plans to make reserve training mandatory ran into opposition as hearings continued on reorganization of the military reserve. "Seeds of a military dictatorship," said Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.). Air Force spokesmen wondered if another feature of the program -- six months of training for limited numbers of young men -- would discourage long-term enlistments.

Party Labels

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) tidied the Senate lineup by registering as a Democrat. Since leaving the GOP, he had called himself "the Independent Party." With one splinter "party" buried, talk about another blossomed among some Republicans.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

'Hot' House Votes

The 193-192 roll call by which the House agreed to take up the reciprocal trade bill under a closed rule was the closest vote in the lower chamber since 1950.

The vote was accompanied by intense lobby pressure which may have induced 31 Representatives to switch sides. Twenty-four finally supported the closed rule after first opposing it; seven first favored a closed rule, then opposed it.

Dates and Deadlines

Republicans decided to start their 1956 national convention on Aug. 20, even though deadlines in five states for certification of candidates conflict with that date. GOP leaders hoped the states could be induced to change the deadlines so Republican nominees could get their names on the ballot. Democrats agreed to begin their convention on July 23 -- but said they, too, would meet in August if state laws permitted.

A Hand Up or Down?

Witnesses before a Senate committee argued whether the Administration's school program would mean more classrooms or excessive federal control. Some education officials contended the program must be "substantially" modified to be of any value.

Coming Up

President Eisenhower's special message on school needs came to a Congress already alerted to the problem and most of its complexities. Some 40 national organizations have joined in an effort to get emergency federal aid for the lagging school construction program. There is broad agreement concerning the nature of the present school crisis.